PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Deks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,826—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
30th June	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6838	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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BOMBAY.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,243	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X.	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,030	.....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

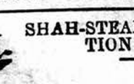
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BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000 G.	Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000 G	Dodero	17th Aug. "
CAPRI	6,000 G.	Belsito	17th Sept. "

Superior accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.



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FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	J. H. Cassidy	25th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 22th May, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.
T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kuweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

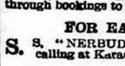
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

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Agents,—Bombay.
22nd June, 1906.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6060	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,600	26th June 1906.

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BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS " ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS " ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS " ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of
ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
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London via Marseilles (overland,)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*575
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

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The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Karachi	5800	May 28	June 7	June 19	June 25
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	" 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
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(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents. LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 2 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 2 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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MAY BLOSSOM
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
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Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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GUILT
Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is
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GUILTY!
of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

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THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the FIRST of JULY 1906, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS, on the G. I. P. System will be REVISED. For details and further information see Poster and Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations or Apply to Station Masters.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay the 23rd June, 1906.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS who have not yet claimed the amounts due to them are REQUESTED TO DO SO AT ONCE.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1906.

RE WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the negotiations between me, the Undersigned and Mr. EDWARD GREGORY CABRAL, for LEASING to him the WATSON'S HOTEL, Esplanade Road, together with all Furniture and Fitting therein, having fallen through I on the 18th day of June 1906, have resumed possession of the same.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Sole Executor of the Estates of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1906.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st September, 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum payable on the 1st of March and on the 1st of September, each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 10,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—" Tender for Municipal Loan of 1906-07."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner herein after prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeitd.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 20th July, 1906.

Instalment II—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 13th August, 1906.

Instalment III—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 27th August, 1906.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st August, 1906.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, " a pro rata " allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906, at the Municipal Office.

FRED. GAINSFORD.
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 19th June, 1906.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1906-07 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed)..................

Address..................

Dated..................1906.

[N.B.—The words " as near as possible " are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.]

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—" Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the " Exchange and Mart " published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent " BEARING " unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

" CLARESQUE " PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

WANTED two THIRD OFFICERS for Oil Tank Steamers. Only smart and experienced men need apply. Apply personally bringing papers to Messrs SHAW, WALLACE & Co, Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld Churchgate St, Bombay."

WANTED an old experienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Spinning Mill in the Mofussil. Apply with testimonials to or see Mr. KASHIDAS N. DALAL Vakil, High Court, near Bhuleshwar Market. Time for personal interview between 8 and 9 A.M. and between 7 and 9 P.M. Salary to be fixed on personal interview with him.

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—" Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality Apply to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

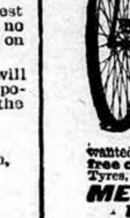
GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue. 8 annas. 30 days to one year. 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, good as new, £1 to £2.10 Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
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The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A PACKET OF BRILLIANTS
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 570 of 1904.
Sunderdas Cursondas.
vs.
Jethalal Purmanand.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, one packet containing 216 brilliants.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES WINES ETC. AND 10 CASES BACON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following.

75. Cases of wines etc., consisting of St. Julien Claret Graves, sauterne Meloc Claret, Pommard, Macon, Beaune, Still wines, Giesenheimer Hock, Mosselle etc and 10 cases bacon.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE of 7 cases Essences, Colourings, Oils etc for Manufacturing Aerated Waters.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 25th instant at 3-30 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed on behalf of the Manufacturers H W Carter and Co. of Bristol, England, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s s Aston Hall.

R and Co. 41-47—7 cases essences, colourings, oils etc consisting of Essence champagne cider, Jamaica ginger (best), Belfast and aromatic gingerale, stone ginger beer, winter stout, lemon, squash, messina lemon, lime juice, soda, raspberry, champagne and ivanilla, Belfast champagne, orange and raspberry colours, best lemon and sweet orange oil, Foam extract antiferment etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th Inst, at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror, Milner's safe on stand, typewriter, billiard cues with balls, 3 cameras phonograph etc.

400 Pairs English Oxford lace shoes, by Crockett and Jones arrived per s.s. "Canara," every pair new, nicely finished soles.

1 "Shikar" soda water machine, made by the Sirdar Company.

1 gold hunting John Jones watch, in good order, No. 27878. By order of the concerned—

22 Concert and Home gramophones, with time pieces, accessories, double 10 and 6 inches gramophone, discs and record pins.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General, the effects of late Lieut. H. Armstrong consisting of uniform clothes, such as mess jacket, coat, trousers, cap, belts, gloves, spurs, leather bag, hand bag, helmet, books, etc.

Also the effects of late Mr. Bernard Holyoak, consisting of gold links and studs, silver cigar case, metal watch, watch chain, leather trunk, etc.

Also the effects of late Ashbai and Waghjee Topan, consisting of silverware, such as plate, pot, cup and lota.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and As-ignee of the estate of A. J. Bushtom, an Insolvent:—Woolen and cotton pieces of cloth, collars, ties, show cases, counters, shelves, writing table, picture frames, camp tables, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the detaulting Indentor Murlidhur Naraindass of Amritsar—B. L. 13925, 13119-21—75 bundles each 10 lbs. Schappe silk yarn.

4367 B. C. L. 13411—350 bundles wax pearls.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jackeria Musjid of a big lot of Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods in pieces, comprising all Wool Cashmere, Venetian, Scotch Crepe, Brocade, Silk Dumas, Tapestry Cloth, Flannels, Drills Long Cloth, Chintz, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of the Administrater of the Estate of late Dawood Latiff, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Jackria Musjid in the shop of the said deceased, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S T) the undermentioned comprising—

All wool cashmere, venetian, Scotch, crepe, brocade, velvet shirt and Gymkhana flannels, melton, doe-skin, rohilla, white serge, tasa silk, single and double tennis, merino, lustres, Kanna-nore cloth, silk dumas, cotton coating, coloured Italians, cotton blankets tapestry cloth satin, washing check, Oxford cloth zephyr shawls, white drills, grey and white shirting, net, country check, canvas muslin, chintz, ducks, chudder, bedtick, book-muslin, and also safe, shelves, pillows, etc. etc.,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th and WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co, by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush, bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps. Cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, linen and velvet table covers, blankets, bedsheets etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY the 30th inst at 2 a. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Grants Building Lower Colaba (2nd Floor) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dinning table, sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing room, set of sofas and chaires lined plush.cabinets, marble top table teapoys, bedsteads, almiras marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, boys tricycle, rocking horse, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps etc, the property of E T STEVENSON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On Sunday the 1st Prox at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, opposite St Andrews Church (Dr Fernandez bungalow) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, Mirror Sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room set of sofas and chairs by Breslaur, cabinets, marble top table and teapoys, new designed bedstead, almiras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables cupboards, chest of drawers, large size, Addison's Phonograph with 36 selec. Hindoostani rollers, large church organ, large Austrian Safe on stand, fish aquarium with fountain chandeliers, carpets 2 gold watches by James McCabe, 1 gold repeator watch, grey dog, etc, the property of M A LADUK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Fort Press Colaba, on account of the underwriters.

About 40 bales and a quantity of loose hemp, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 25th June, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for Your Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

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(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

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By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .... Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 1,000,000
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NORWAYS REVOLT COMPLETED.

KING HAAKON CROWNED.

Complimentary Celebration in England.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

King Haakon and Queen Maud were crowned at Trondhjein Cathedral, to-day, according to imposing ancient ceremonial. The Prince and Princess of Wales and representatives were present from all States except Sweden.

The Bishop of Trondhjein and the Premier jointly placed the Crown on King Haakon's head, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior and War presenting respectively the sceptre, the orb and the unsheathed sword.

Queen Maud was subsequently crowned similarly. Their Majesties were deeply moved.

The President of the Storthing, at the conclusion of the ceremony, called "God save the King and Queen" and the whole Assembly joined.

King Edward ordered the bells to be rung at Windsor and Coronation salutes to be fired throughout the United Kingdom.

THE OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA.

Extraordinary Disclosure.

INCENDIARY PAMPHLETS FROM A MINISTER'S HOUSE.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Prince Urussoff's recent speech in the Duma continues to be the general topic of interest. His demonstration of how thousands of incendiary proclamations inciting the people against the Jews were actually printed on the premises belonging to the Ministry of the Interior, without the knowledge of the Minister or himself, when he was Deputy Minister of the Interior, has cast a lurid light on the mysterious influences pervading the Government and so-called Trepoff methods.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Duma passed a Resolution by a great majority demanding the registration of the Ministry and the formation of a Government responsible to the Duma.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Agrarian outbreaks have taken place at Kursk, Kazan and Chernisoff.

The peasants are complaining of the dilatoriness of the Duma in remedying their grievances. Fighting is taking place between the troops and rioters.

An officer of the Police was shot dead at Warsaw yesterday. This makes the hundred and twentieth victim of the terrorists among the Police since January 1905.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE JEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Washington Senate has passed a Resolution that the people of the United States are horrified at the massacres of the Jews in Russia and extend their hearty sympathy to the bereaved.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Further Concessions.

ANOTHER SOP TO THE NON-CONFORMISTS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Education Bill is further complicated by fresh concessions on the religious question which were announced by Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons yesterday.

It is believed that the concessions will avert the threatened revolt of the Nonconformists and will facilitate the passage of the measure, but the Anglicans are still dissatisfied.

NEW HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Details of the Equipment.

The new heavy artillery equipment at Aldershot comprises three batteries of five inch sixty-pounder quick-firing field guns with a range of 8 1/2 miles and weight of 5 1/2 tons.

THE MOROCCO TREATY.

Signed by the Sultan.

The Sultan of Morocco has signed the Algeciras Convention.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Increase of Wages in America.

The cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts have given their employes fourteen per cent. increase of wages from the 2nd July.

THE REBATE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

More Trouble for Meat-Packers.

Four meat-packing Companies in Kansas and the Burlington Railroad have been fined heavily for accepting and giving rebates.

Two brokers implicated in the offence have been imprisoned.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

To be Prosecuted.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Washington Attorney-General has announced the intention of the Government to prosecute the Standard Oil Trust.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Protection of Commerce.

REDUCTION IN AUXILLIARIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The phase of the British Naval Manœuvres for the protection of commerce begins to-day.

Two hundred and fifty merchantmen are co-operating instead of six hundred as was anticipated. About sixty torpedoers are acting as merchantmen.

The scheme for the second period, which will last from June 23rd to July 2nd, i.e., ten days, is based on the assumption that war has broken out between a stronger naval Power (Red) and a weaker but still formidable naval Power (Blue). Red of course, will represent Great Britain. Blue the enemy. As the memorandum points out, the primary object of Red would be to seek out and defeat Blue wherever it appeared; that of Blue not to risk a general engagement with Red unless he can bring a portion of Red to action at a time and under conditions favourable to himself.

In other words, he will try to defeat Red in detail, and of all steps that he would be likely to take to cause the dispersion of Red, and so obtain his opportunity to attack portions of the Red fleet in superior strength, would be an attack on Red trade. By so doing he can count not only on being able to inflict actual loss on his enemy, but also "if the Red nation (i.e., Great Britain) was one largely dependent on its commerce he would be able to reckon on creating a national panic, which might compel the Red commander-in-chief to disperse his forces to an extent that neither the actual risk to commerce nor sound strategy would justify."

The problems that the manœuvres have to elucidate therefore are two, namely:—

(a) What are the actual risks to which trade is likely to be exposed under these conditions, which would be those prevailing were this country at war?

(b) What are the best means to give trade adequate protection, "without sacrificing the main object of taking every opportunity of bringing the enemy's fleet to action?"

The solution of these problems is not only of the greatest importance to those who have to conduct the operations, but to the whole mercantile community—to the nation, in fact. If the trade risk be under-estimated, and the Red forces too greatly concentrated, Blue would have the chance to inflict great and avoidable loss on merchant shipping. On the other hand, should the risk be over-estimated, there would probably be a rise in insurance rates and almost a complete stoppage of trade, which "would be more injurious to the country than any losses likely to be inflicted directly by the enemy. As the memorandum excellently puts it, "in either case a demand would probably arise on the part of the Red community for an injudicious dispersion of the Red forces on expeditions for the direct protection of trade," the very steps that reduce the chance of Blue's fleet being brought to action, and render Red's fleet liable to being defeated in detail.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATAL RISING.

More Tribes Arming.

INDIAN TRADERS ATTACKED.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The tribes in the Stanger district of Natal are arming and have looted the goods belonging to the Indian traders who have hitherto not been molested by the natives.

Four columns are now being concentrated in order to deal with this new development.

THE SPANISH TARIFF.

France Renounces the Commercial Treaty.

In consequence of the heavy increase in the Spanish Tariff, France will renounce the Commercial Treaty subjects from 1st August. Spanish imports have a maximum tariff.

LAUNCH OF A BATTLESHIP.

A New Agamemnon.

The battleship Agamemnon was launched on the Clyde to-day.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Warwickshire has beaten Northampton by five wickets.

Essex has beaten Leicestershire by 136 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by 201 runs.

Worcester has beaten the M. C. C. by five wickets.

Surrey has beaten Oxford University by nine wickets.

The matches between Notts and Yorkshire and Kent and Middlesex were drawn.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by 192 runs.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 23:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	11	9	1	1	9
Surrey	13	9	1	3	8
Lancashire	9	7	1	1	6
Notts	9	4	3	2	2
Kent	8	4	3	1	2
Essex	8	4	2	2	2
Warwickshire	8	4	2	2	2
Somerset	4	1	2	1	−1
Middlesex	6	2	4	0	1
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Gloucestershire	6	1	4	1	3
Leicestershire	10	3	7	0	4
Northamtonshire	8	1	6	1	5
Hants	7	1	6	0	5
Derbyshire	8	1	7	0	6

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF BURMA.

Government and the Appointment of a Barrister.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

The Government of India have informed the Burma Government that it will not omit to consider the representation made by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce about the appointment of a barrister as Chief Judge when the question of appointing a successor to Sir Harvey Adamson, now on leave, arises.

The Lower Burma Chief Court will be closed for one week for the purpose of disinfection owing to a number of dead rats having been found in the building this week.

ECHOES FROM ALGECIRAS.

Death of the Duke of Almodovar, President of the Conference.

SOME ILL-FATED GATHERINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The death is announced of the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Foreign Minister and President of the late Morocco Conference.

By ARLEY.

The death of the Duke of Almodovar may be said to be the first break in the personnel of the new Anglo-Spanish entente. At the great international Conference on Moroccan affairs at Algeciras, of the twelve foreign nations who claimed an interest in the settlement to be arrived at, and who were represented by their ambassadors, Great Britain, Russia, France and Spain agreed to stand together throughout the proceedings; America, following her precedent in the Russo-Japanese trouble, remaining outside in order to act as Peacemaker if necessary. The British representative was Sir Arthur Nicholson; M. Revoil stood for France, and the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Foreign Minister, was elected President. Throughout the protracted Conference the Duke (a great friend, by the way, of Sir Arthur Nicholson in the days when he was British Ambassador at Madrid,) controlled the deliberations, with the profoundest tact, affability, and shrewdness. He was a great Spanish grandee, and his son, the Count of Almodovar was one of the eighteen nobles of Spain who were severally assigned as cicerone to the representatives of the reigning houses of Europe at the recent Spanish Royal Wedding at Madrid, the Count being attached to Prince Albert of Prussia, the representative of Germany.

The Duke of Almodovar, the President, is thus the first member of the historic meeting at Algeciras to disappear. At the same time the man who formulated the attitude to be adopted by Germany at the Conference, Baron von Richtofen, the Foreign Minister at Berlin, died two days after the Ambassadors at Algeciras commenced to deliberate. Students of psychology may be interested to know that the Algeciras Conference was primarily a gathering of thirteen, made up of the Moroccan envoy and the representatives of the twelve foreign powers. Lord Roberts has done more than any man to destroy the sinister interest in the number 13, by relating, in his "Forty One years in India," the story of a dinner at Peshawar on New Year's Day, 1853, when thirteen sat down all of whom were alive eleven years after, though all had been through the Mutiny and more than half of them had been severely wounded.

Mention of the Mutiny naturally reminds one of another famous Conference, one of the most momentous in the annals of India—nay, of the Empire. On the 16th May 1857, when revolt was spreading all over the upper half of India, the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, called a meeting at the house of General Sir Henry Barnard, at Umballa, to decide what should be done in the terrible crisis before the country. The five senior officers present were all dead within seven weeks. General Anson; Brigadier Hallifax, commanding the Umballa station, and Colonel Mowatt, Commanding the Artillery, died within ten days; Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, was killed on the 8th of June, and General Sir Henry Barnard died at Delhi on the 5th July.

Another famous Anglo-Indian warrior, General Sir Gerald de Courcy-Morton, was not long ago appointed President of the recent "Conference" on Ragging in the British Army, occasioned by the scandal in the Scots Guards. Sir Gerald died within a week of the ending of the enquiry.

THE OPIUM SUPPLY.

Fixtures from Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following appears in the "Gazette of India":—

It is hereby notified that in the calendar year 1907 not more than 52,800 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 4,400 chests in each month of the year. That of the quantity to be offered for sale each month not more than 2,200 chests will be of Benares opium and not more than 2,200 chests of Patna opium and that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The complete returns show that during the week ending 16th June there were 4,74,678 persons in receipt of relief, being 5,114 more than the previous week. The principal increase was in the United Provinces and the Central Indian States where the decrease of cholera brought more people on the works.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Thirty-Eight Lakhs Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The total earnings of the Indian Railways from the 1st of April to the 9th of June 1906 amounted to Rs. 874 lakhs compared with Rs. 836 lakhs for the period of the 1st of April to the 10th of June 1905.

The principal decreases were Rs. 67 lakhs G. I. P. system, Rs. 3 lakhs Bengal Nagpur Railway and Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs on the Madras North East Line.

COMMERCIAL HONESTY.

A Contractor's Scheme that Failed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Some idea of the temptation to which Officers of the Calcutta Corporation are exposed may be formed from an incident which occurred quite recently. A certain contractor offered an officer, holding a fairly high position, a motor car as a present if he would recommend the acceptance of the contractor's tender, knowing full well that such recommendation would meet with approval. The officer in question promptly brought the matter to the notice of his superiors with the result that the contractor's name has been removed from the list of tenderers.

PLEADERS AND THE POLICE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Harington have visited the Calcutta Police Court in connection with the recent representations of the Pleaders as to the new regulations made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SURRENDRANATH BANERJEE AGAIN.

Conviction under Wrong Section.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Judgment in Surrendranath Banerjee's appeal in the obstruction case was delivered by Mr. Cargill, the District Judge at Barisal, yesterday. The Judge held that the conviction under section 188 was untenable. His Honour finds Banerjee guilty under section 32 of the Police Act as he disobeyed Mr. Kemp's orders which were meant to stop the noise and the attitude of the crowd around him.

As the conviction under Section 188 cannot be altered to one under section 32 of the Police Act in Appeal, and, as the procedure for the summons cases was not observed by the Magistrate, the Judge has set aside the conviction and ordered a retrial.

The Judge expressed an opinion to the effect that the members of the Anti-Circular Society acted illegally in attempting to force their way through the Police.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCUSATION.

Proceedings Against an Assistant Commissioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

On the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Nowgong a native vendor was asked to prepare iron filings for fireworks and, on his failure to do so, it is alleged, he was assaulted by two constables and kept confined by the order of the Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has filed a case against the constables and the E. A. C., but cannot get any Pleader.

The Criminal Bench of the High Court has issued a rule on the E. A. C., calling on him to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other district.

DEFRAUDING GOVERNMENT.

Railway and Telegraph Clerks Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Hira Lal Banerjee, a clerk in the Audit Office of the East Indian Railway and Hari Prasanna Mookerjee, a clerk in the Telegraph Office at Calcutta, were yesterday committed to the Sessions for defrauding the Government of Rs. 800 by means of forged money orders.

IMPROVING CALCUTTA.

Objections and Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Council of the Calcutta House Owners' and Landowners' Association have sent to the Government of Bengal a letter giving their views on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. They strongly oppose the proposal for the levy of a special owners' rate but, approve of a petroleum tax, jute tax, railway terminal tax, and an opium tax.

CALCUTTA'S MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Government Vaccillates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The Government of Bengal confirmed the appointment of Mr. Priyanath Mookerjee as officiating Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation during Mr. Gainsford's absence. The cancellation by Gazette notification was caused surprise.

SWADESHI INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The prospectus of the new Swadeshi enterprise entitled "The All India United Insurance Company Limited," is also issued here with a capital of fifty lakhs.

EXTORTIONATE GHARRY-WALLAHS.

Exemplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Three ship's officers who declined to pay the extortionate demands of a ticca garriwala were mobbed and beaten in Garden Reach. Of three assailants arrested, one has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and two others ordered whipping with ten stripes each.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY."

Great Preparations in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Americans in Calcutta are making great preparations to celebrate the 4th of July "Independence Day." The Theatre Royal has been engaged and invitations are being sent out to the heads of the Government Departments as well as to the principals of all the Important Bodies, Military or Civil. Various patriotic societies will be asked to attend and the public generally welcomed. Several able and popular speakers make brief orations on subjects connected with the occasion.

TEA LAND REASSESSMENT.

A Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

On the subject of the reassessment of tea lands in Assam, the Indian Tea Association in reply to Sir B. Fuller, say they are strenuously opposed to any further increase in any shape or form and they trust His Honour will abandon the idea of raising the existing rates.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTER'S UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The recently started Calcutta Printers' Union is making enquiries at Faridpur for any printer or printer's family in difficulty with a view to rendering them pecuniary relief.

THE SIMLA GYMKHANA.

A Good Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The Sixth Simla Gymkhana was held at Annandale this afternoon. The weather had been monsoonish with light rain most of the day, but cleared during the afternoon. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot were present, and there was a much larger gathering of spectators than last week. 1st Event—"The Spanning Competition." Gentlemen in pairs (mounted) to drive a sheep into Gentlemen in pairs (mounted) to drive a sheep into a pen. Only hunting crops allowed to drive.

The sheep in a flock rushed to the side of the course and jumped up the Khud so that the event had to be abandoned.

2nd Event—The Boat Race.—Gentlemen in pairs blindfolded with handkerchiefs by an Ox. Gentlemen to sit astride a bamboo and [illegible] run backwards over a given course, the lady steering with ribbons tied to the bow's arms.

The entries were Mrs. Atkinson with Mr. Williams and Captain Molyneux; Miss Jackson with Mr. Alston and Mr. Reynard; Mrs Cogswell with Mr. Cogswell and Capt. Beecher; Donna Georgia Dela Carda with Capt. Alexander and Mr. Lamb; Lady Violet Elliot with Capt Ross and Lord Francis Scott; Lady Ruby Elliot with Major Fielding and Mr. Skipworth; Lady Eileen Elliot with Capt. J. Ross and Mr. Charrington.

Mrs. Cogswell was first and Lady Eileen Elliot second.

3rd Event—"Snatching Stakes" Ladies to ride at full gallop and pick up handkerchief off tilting posts. First in with most handkerchiefs to win.

The following ladies competed:—Mesdames Atkinson, Buck, Cogswell, Patterson, Rainsford, Hanny, Allen, Rivett Carnac, Couchman, Ladies Eileen, Ruby and Violet Elliott, Donna Lyta Alexander and the Misses Dane, Dyer and Jackson.

Won by Mrs. Atkinson, Lady Ruby Elliot second.

4th Event "The Rescue Ladies" to ride to partners who will have their hands tied behind their backs leading gentlemen's horses. Ladies will release their partner's mount and pairs will complete course together.

The pairs competing were Mrs. Atkinson and Major Molyneux; Mrs. Buck and Capt. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Miss Jackson and Mr. Alston, Mrs. Allen and Capt. Beecher, Mrs. Hanny and Capt Sproule, Lady Violet and Capt Row, Lady Ruby Elliot and Lord Francis Scott, Lady Eileen Elliot and Col Dunlop-Smith. Capt and Mrs Rivett Carnac, the Countess Quadt and Major Fielding, Miss Dyer and Major Boudier.

Won by Lady Violet Elliot Mrs. Rivett Carnac second.

5th Event—The Tanglefoot Stakes. Gentlemen to draw for envelopes containing names of dances, ride to partners, dismount and perform a "pas seul" dance. When lady guesses the dance, she will write down and return paper to partner, who will gallop to winning post. The following couples competed Mrs. Atkinson and Capt. Cowans, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Miss Jackson and Mr. Alston, Miss Benton and Mr. Stuart, Mentette Donna Lyda Alexander and Capt. Alexander Lady Ruby Elliot and Capt. Ross Lady Eileen Elliot and Lord Francis Scott, Col and Mrs. Adam, Capt. and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Lady Violet Elliot and Capt. Ross.

Won by Lady Eileen Elliot; Lady Violet second. Lady Eillen easily guessed Lord Francis Scotts schottische.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The final of the Tennis Tournament, which was played at 6 p. m., resulted in a win for Miss Donnie and Mr. Gamble in the first set by nine games to seven, and in the second by six games to three. Their opponents were Mrs. Cumberlege and Major Tulloch. Lady Minto presented the prize. The prize for the best original suggestion for a Gymkhana event has been awarded to Mr. Jasken.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

Drawings in the Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 23.

The following is the order of play for the Polo Tournament, which commences on Monday, for which thirteen teams are entered:—Imperial Service Lancers B. team, a bye, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners versus Mysore Local Service Regiment on Monday morning.

Carabiniers (Blue) versus Mysore Gymkhana B. Team.

Mysore Gymkhana A. Team versus Imperial Service Lancers A.

30th Lancers versus 13 Hussars.

Carabiniers (White) versus Royal Artillery, Monday afternoon.

Essex Regiment, a bye.

Carabiniers (Red) a bye on Tuesday Morning.

The morning games will be played on the Ulsar ground, the afternoon games on the Maharaja's ground. The finals will take place on 2nd July on the Maharajah's ground.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

Good Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 23.

The prospects of the Bangalore Races, which commence on Tuesday are very good. The entries though not extraordinarily large, show a better class of horses and the meeting promises to be the best we have had since racing revived in Bangalore some years back. A noticeable feature is that, with a couple of exceptions, the names of local owners in sporting military circles do not figure in the entries. The Station has filled well with visitors for the season, but few owners have arrived, but more are expected from up-country, the only outsiders at present being the Raja of Pitta. The Dewan, the Maharaja of Mysore and party arrive to-morrow, as also Raja Venugopal Bahadur.

Ramshaw has arrived. The other trainers on the spot include Watson, Ferguson, Thompson, Penton, Wishart and Byramji Rustomji. The jockeys now here are Robinson, Southall, Macquade, Vining, Davis, Bond, Hoyt, Evans, Heeroo, Oomar Khan Mean Jan, Churchward. The Macyntire Plate has been cancelled and a substitution race framed, a handicap for all horses, distance one mile, value Rs. 350.

AN OLD MYSTERY REVIVED.

Gruesome Discovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

While some coolies were engaged last week in making some excavations at Rangoon, they discovered a human skeleton, believed to be that of the Chinaman who disappeared some years ago through some foul play. The discovery has caused a great sensation amongst the Chinese community.

(Other Telegrams will be found on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Diamond Trumps and Brewery Publicity.

SOME PROSPEROUS NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

What life there is in the South African market arises almost entirely from the diamond section. First there is the agitated fluctuation in Premier Diamond shares. A statement of the position can be put in a nutshell. After the brilliant start the company made the workings have reached poor ground. This the officials declare is a mere belt; richness, they say, will again assert itself as the workings get lower. There is an idea that they have definite evidence for or against this as a result of test, and for that evidence, whatever its nature, the market would give its ears. Meantime the position is rendered all the more interesting by the fact that the insiders hold the great bulk of the shares; it is possible they would get rid of them if they could, but their possession gives them complete control of the market. Such is the Premier position. Another interesting diamond mystery is the nature of Sir John Willoughby's gift to the company which bears his name—Willoughby's Consolidated. Perhaps it would have been churlish of the shareholders who are in receipt of the charity to protest against all the mystery made of the matter at the meeting the other day. The chairman announced that Sir John had set aside an interest in another diamond property for the benefit of the company, but the value of that interest is a secret. Without further explanation than was given the secret seems childish. Why talk about the gift at all if it cannot be said what it is? Why should the shareholders be asked to open their mouths and shut their eyes? Presumably the interest does not carry with it any liability to pay calls. Even the chairman is not in the secret, he pathetically explained how he had begged Sir John Willoughby not to impart it to him, so that he might not be at an advantage as compared with other shareholders. Thus Sir John Willoughby is the only one who possesses that advantage; he alone knows what Willoughby's Consolidated shares are worth. It is a new departure in company affairs, and the principle is not good. Unless we are to accept the cult of the big pool, every shareholders in a company should know what its assets are. However, in practice the mysterious gift has had no very startling effect. The market is not dazzled. On the day the announcement was made the shares rose sixpence; and the next day they fell sixpence.

Barclay, Perkins, & Co. were among the first of the big semi-private joint stock breweries to respond to the demand for publicity: at the annual meeting last year it was unanimously decided to send copies of the report and accounts to the holders of mortgage debenture stock and preference shares, these being the only securities held by the public. This year the company has gone the whole hog, or hogshead, having frankly sent out its balance-sheet and a report of the proceeding at its meeting to the newspapers. Fortunately, the accounts are not so unsatisfactory as some others that have been made public for the first time, since not only are the securities held by the public in no immediate danger, but a dividend of 5 per cent. is declared on the ordinary capital and some additions are made to reserves. The net profit amounts to 137,733 l, as compared with 122,213 l, and in the previous year. The dividends absorb 123,000 l, and as nothing is placed to reserve there is a balance of 14,733 l. The reserves are slender, but there is a fairly good buttress between the preference shareholders and default in view of which it looks as if the fall in prices had gone quite far enough for the present. The preference shares are 4 per cent. cumulative, of 10 l. each, and are quoted at 7 1/4, giving a return of 5 11-16 per cent. The 3 1-2 per cent. debenture stock at 84 1-2 returns 4 3-16 per cent. Now that the report of the Meux committee is out, the finances of that brewery should soon be placed on a sound footing, whether the recommendations adopted are those of the majority or of the minority of the committee.

Very few companies fulfil their prospectus promises, especially in their first year, but the feat has been more than accomplished as might have been expected, by the Associated Newspapers, Limited, the company which owns some of the Harmsworth publications, including the "Daily Mail" and the "Evening News." The profit for the year, after deducting depreciation, is £159,787. The whole of the preliminary expenses payable by the company in connection with its flotation are wiped out, the reserve fund is commenced by setting aside £20,000, and besides paying the 5 per cent. dividend on the £500,000 preference shares and 7 per cent. on the £600,000 ordinary shares, 8 per cent. is paid on the deferred shares issued to the vendors as purchase price. The board states that the outlook for 1906-7 appears to give promise of further increase, and it draws attention to the interest the company has acquired in the Newfoundland property, which effectually safeguards the newspapers against any increase in the cost of paper. Both the preference and the ordinary shares stand in the market at round about par. With this capital constituted as it is, the ordinary shares are practically preference shares, ranking as they do before the deferred for their cumulative 7 per cent. dividend. Another interesting report recently issued is that of the Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum Company, over which Sir William Treloar, the carpet knight, presides. In this case, too, good management maintains prosperity against some adverse circumstances, such as the higher price of raw material. No credit is taken in the balancesheet for goodwill, and yet the dividend is the round 10 per cent.

With the holiday the flood of prospectuses ceased, which possibly indicates mistaken policy on the part of the promoters. Some promoter of enterprise ought to try the effect of appealing to the man of business at a time when he is relieved of the necessity of attending to his own immediate affairs, and has opportunity to consider an outlet in the way of investment or speculation for his savings. Of course the disadvantage of issuing a prospectus about holiday time is so obvious that everyone recognises it; but there are counteracting advantages, which no one seems to recognise—the splendid isolation, which must command attention, for instance. That arch-promoter, Ernest Terah Hooley—what has become of him lately, by the way?—once told me of a plan he had of advertising a prospectus in every local newspaper throughout the country, arguing that men of means see local papers, and that they would be struck by a prospectus announcement in a newspaper which had never contained a prospectus announcement before. Whether the plan was carried out in the case of one of the big Hooley companies I know not, but there was certainly something in the idea. Yet it seems the aim of the promoter nowadays to run in the common rut, with the result that prospectuses are issued in batches all at the same time—many of them on the same day—with the result that they can receive only divided attention. When one prospectus appears among the letters on the breakfast-table there is a chance of its being read if only for curiosity; when three or four of them appear, two or three are probably ignored. How much more attention does a prospectus advertisement in a newspaper command when it stands in dignified solitude than when it is huddled up with three or four rivals!

By the way, some amusement has been caused among those who know by a statement which appeared the other day in one of the financial papers as to the Great Cobar flotation. We are informed that the Great Cobar issue is already over-subscribed largely owing to the amount of attention it has attracted as the first of the international copper propositions to be offered to the public. The whole prospectus is again placed before the public in our advertising columns to-day as a matter of record and public information—the last manifesto of a successful issue. Then the precious article goes on to give particulars of the prospectus all over again, as to the amount of subscriptions invited downward. The idea of a company which had been advertising its prospectus and issuing it broadcast for days repeating its publication after all the capital had been subscribed, as a matter of record, as a means of conveying information, and as a last manifesto of success, is distinctly delicious. Who pays for this altruistic generosity? Most people must believe, however reluctantly, that it was not a last manifesto of success, but a last effort to obtain laggard necessary subscriptions.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Government Officials Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 24.

The case in which Mr. G. W. Leach, Sub-Postmaster of Dilkusha, Lucknow, and Babu Rebash Behari Lal, clerk, are charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of over Rs. 8,500, was being heard to-day before Major Parker, Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. G. W. Goss, Postmaster, Lucknow, said he discovered the alleged embezzlement on the 19th, suspicions being aroused by the absence of the Babu's signature from the Dilkusha accounts which had to be signed by the Sub-Postmaster, and a clerk went to Dilkusha the next day who discovered a cash deficiency to the amount stated. Leach said he would produce the money that evening or the next morning and wired to his sister at Cawnpore. Subsequently he told the Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General that he had been robbed about a month's ago. The Babu said he was in no way responsible, but it was the duty of Sub-Postmaster and head clerk to count the cash every evening in each other's presence. A telegraphist produced a telegram which Leach sent to his sister Miss Leach M. D., Cawnpore. It ran:—"Cash was 8,505-6-4 suspended, wire amount." The case was adjourned, bail being refused.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT POLO.

Sad Death of a G. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 23.

Captain J. T. Coley, A. V. D., Senior Veterinary Officer at Rawalpindi, met his death as the result of a polo accident there. Captain Coley, who was a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, obtained his first commission in 1896 and reached the rank of Captain in 1903. He came to India at the beginning of 1904 and took up his post at Pindi in October of that year. He was well known on the Turf in India, and used to ride his own ponies with great success

THEFT BY SOLDIERS.

Raid on a Jewellers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 23.

Privates Shufflebotham and Buckley, Manchesters, have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each by Major Ivers, Contonment Magistrate, for stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 22, the property of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, a jeweller. Accused entered complainant's shop on the evening of the 13th, deliberately smashed a show case and attempted to extract a gold watch, but in their confusion only secured the watch aforementioned. They attempted to escape, but were surrounded and captured.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hiralle Chennayya, Registrar of the Court, of the Resident at Mysore, is appointed Subordinate Judge in Coorg.

Rev. G. J. Cree, Acting Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted three months' privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. W. Dover officiates Under Secretary, Government of India, P. W. D., vice Mr. Lemaistre.

Mr. W. C. Hickie, officiates Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. H. M. J. Bacon officiates Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer, Burma, vice Mr. C. E. Housden.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Ramaya Punja is appointed District Judge, Bangalore.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. T. K. Rajagopalam, O. A. Travers and J. C. Bhandari are appointed to officiate in Class 6 of the enrolled list.

Pundit Brahma Shankar Misra, Chief Superintendent Accountant General's office, U. P., is granted privilege leave of 26 days.

Rai Surjya Kumar Chaudhuri Bahadur, officiating Registrar, Finance Department, is granted privilege leave of six weeks and Babu P. K. Mitra officiates as Registrar.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Amendments in the rules regarding foreign money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange are published. From 10th July 1906 Madras cloths referred to in sections 34 to 37 of the Duties Act 1896 will be assessed to excise duty on an ad valorem basis.

Mr. P. N. Datta and Mr. A. Vredenburg, Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey, officiate as Superintendents.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Templer, 31st Lancers, is appointed, permanently to the Army Remount Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Philby to be Sub-Lieutenant.

Mr. J. S Page to be Assistant Engineer.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. L. Cleaver officiates Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railways, Bombay.

The services of Mr. G. Deuchars, Superintending Engineer, are lent to the Foreign Department.

Mr. H. Sydney Jones is promoted to Superintending Engineer, third class.

Major C. S. Rose, R. E., Consulting Engineer, Railways, Lucknow, is granted examination leave of three months.

The services of Mr. J. Adam, Superintending Engineer, and Captain Hepper, R. E., Executive Engineer, are lent to the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. J. N. D. Latouche is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railways, Lucknow.

It is notified that the only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts on British postal orders are those of the value of 1, 2, 3. and 4 annas. Indian postage stamps of other denominations will not be recognised if used for this purpose. The other conditions applicable to the use of Indian postage stamps for the purpose of making up broken amounts on British postal orders remain unaltered.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald de Courcy Morton, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O., of the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, and of Curragh Camp, Ireland, commanding the 7th Infantry Division in Ireland; recently adjutant-general in India who saw much active service in the Punjab, and on the Afghan frontier, and was lately president of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the ragging in the Scots Guards, has left personalty valued at £4,468.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

WEEKLY COTTON FIRE.

Big Blaze at Colaba.

THREE LAKHS INVOLVED.

The Sunday cotton fire—now a weekly fixture—took place at about 4-45 p. m., yesterday afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from the New Prince of Wales Press, situated on the Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, a short distance from the scenes of the recent Sunday fires at the Jamsetjee Bunder. The press along with the go-down attached to it belonged to the New Prince of Wales' PressCompany, Limited. The building was of two storeys. The front portion of the building being the engine and boiler rooms while the remainder facing the sea contained the press machinery, while a considerable portion of the space was occupied as a go-down. The godown was fulls of pressed bales of hemp, and a corrugated iron shed close by also contained a quantity of pressed cotton bales. Very narrow gullies hardly twenty feet wide on both the sides of the burning building separated it from a hugh stack of burning wood on one side, and another cotton press belonging to Mr. Goculdass Culliarji Cotton Press Company Limited, on the other. The wood stock, stored in hugh piles, belonged to Rustam Meherban Irani, and was valued at about Rs. 7,000. A prompt alarm was given of the fire, and fire-engines from Colaba, Fort, Gowalia Tank Road, and Byculla soon repaired to the scene of the fire. They all worked under Mr. Weston, the acting Chief of the Bombay fire-Brigade. The fire-brigades experienced a very plentiful water-supply from the Municipal hydrants and mains, standing on the Colaba Causeway. From here, water had to be conveyed through the hose to the burning building, a distance of about 1,500 feet. As need arose, the water-pressure was further strengthened by shutting off all the side sluices of theMalabar water Reservoir. A strong wind assisted the flames and the firemen had their work cut out to make an impression on the conflagration; volumes of smoke issued from the top of the building which again told the citizens of the recurrence of the accustomed Sunday fire. Crowd of people from all quarters soon mustered at the spot and the police were kept constantly busy to manage them. A party of European sailors, of H. M. S. "Fox" under Sub-Lieutenant Dumphree and Gunner Donnaway, came ashore to assist the fire-brigade in getting the flames under control. Inspectors Jones, Morris, Baudley, Power and others were also present. Hearing of the out-break of the fire Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Police Commissioner, and Mr. M. R. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner early visited the scene. Mr. A. E. Sherring, Water Engineer, and Mr. Feroz Moolafercz, Chief Inspector, Water Works, Bombay Municipality, watched the warer pressure and gave necessary instruction. The supply of water, however, was all that could be desired. The services rendered by the men the "Fox were very praise-worthy, and it may be unhesitatingly said that without their prompt assistance the work of the firemen would have been doubled. It is believed the fire originated in the godown of the press itself, but it has not been ascertained how. From the first it was thought impossible to save the burning building, but fears were entertained of its approach to the adjacent woodstack on the one side and to another cotton press on the other. The fire blazed for about five hours, and nearly all last night water continued to be poured on the smouldering masses of the wooden framework and the bales. The roof and a portion of the wall of the burning building fell in after dusk with a tremendous crush. The domage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 3,00,000. The whole of the property is insured.

Further enquiries showed that about 1,056 bales of pressed cotton, with probably as many bales of hemp, belonging to Mr. Purshotum Khimji were consumed in the fire. The cotton that was burnt down belonged to the following different cotton merchants Messrs. Nandlal Heeralal, Kersonlal Heeralal, Girdharilal Fatehchand, Ramrao Hanmantrao. Rajadayal, Shivnarayan Gangaram, Asharam Balaji Shiveprasad, and Ladha Valab. The building was insured for Rs. 60,000. A portion of the cotton burnt, was insured with the Atlas Fire Insurance Company for Rs.1,00,000 and with the Sun Life and Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 60,000. Farther enquirey regarding the fire is in progress.

PRESENT-DAY ANARCHY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It was the most sinister place to enter; on the walls were to be seen practically nothing but the protraits of ruffians who had done notabilities to death. It was a sort of picture-gallery of assassins. The polic had the strongest reason for suspecting that Bourdins, mission to Greenwich was part of a larger scheme, and accordingly armed and in large force, and with Detective-Inspecor Melville at their head, they descended suddenly upon the place, and laid their plans so well that they captured the citadel and took masterful possesion of it almost before the occupants could realise what had happened. When the police entered about nine o'clock there were comparatively few people inside; but as the night were on, and members came trooping in, all unsuspectingly, Mr. Melville had from eighty to 100 persons in his custody. All were closely questioned and searched, the premises were thoroughly ransacked, and about midnight the police set their prisoners at liberty, and took their departure. The real object of the raid was not so much to take prisoners, as to obtain evidence regarding the ramifications of the brotherhood, and this they obtained in abundance. The club never recovered from the blow, and dangerous, desperate Anarchism had to find its rendezvous elsewhere.

Appalling and abhorrent as is the outrage at Madrid on Thursday, it cannot be said that it comes really as a surprise to those who have made a study of Anarchists and their ways. So says this expert. Spain, after all, he said, is the land of the bomb-thrower. There is no need for the Spaniard to import his bomb from England or anywhere else. Unfortunately for her Spain has her manufactories of these deathdealing missiles within her own borders. Up to twelve or thirteen years ago she allowed the desperadoes who carry on this diabolical work to do pretty well as they liked, and they flourished apace. But the outrage perpetrated in the Liceo Theatre, in Barcelona, in November, 1893, when a bomb was cast into the midst of the audience, twenty of whom were killed and many more injured, at last awoke Spain to a sense of her responsibilities, and the powers of the police in arresting suspected persons were greatly enlarged. The activity of the police led to startling discoveries. Those which were made a few days afterwards on the premises of an Anarchist club were sinister enough; but about a month later a whole Anarchist laboratory was unearthed in a cave together with forty bombs and a large quantity of explosives. Barcelona, indeed, has a most evil reputation for anarchist devilry. Just ten years ago, almost to a day, bomb was thrown into a religious procession in that city and fifteen persons were killed and fifty injured. Bomb-throwing, therefore, is a form of outrage to which Spain is only too unhappily accustomed. The Spaniard somehow falls an easy victim to the anarchist propaganda. Not so many years ago a band of anarchists set out from this country to start a revolution at Xeres, but although the notorious Malatesta was concerned in the venture, the attempt failed very quickly. It may be remembered that among the five men arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of the Spanish King in Paris last year, three were Spaniards. It is not unworthy of note, too, that in the abortive attempt that was planned upon young King Alfonso's life and on that of his mother some seven years ago, a Spaniard and an Italian were associated with the Frenchwoman who was to have done the deed. Why the Latin races should have practically a monopoly of this revolting work, as they have, suggests an interesting subject of study. Whatever crimes may be laid at the door of Englishmen, concluded our informant, rampant anarchism is fortunately not one of them.

CIRCKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Grindlay Groom C. C.

The second match in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana cricket fixtures this season was played, on Saturday, on the Gymkhana ground when a fairly representative eleven of theirs met a team of the Grindlay Groom Cricket Club. The heavy rain which fell in the forenoon rendered the wicket very sticky and unsafe, and the result was that the players were unable to indulge in a pushing game. The bowlers, too, were placed at a disadvantage and experienced very hard work in trying to get home with the leather.

Play commenced at 3 p. m. The visitors, who won the toss, batted first and scored 82 runs, to which Udwadia contributed a well-compiled 25, E. Mistry 16 and Otto 12. Cheetham accredited himself with 4 wickets for 13 runs, Otto 4 wickets for 13, and Stileman 2 wickets for 13. The innings lasted for an hour and a half.

The Gymkhana than went in and made 29 runs for the loss of one wicket (Cheetham) when a heavy shower of rain stopped the further progress of the game. Scores:

GRINDLAY GROOM.

E Mistry c & b Stileman	16
N Chiney c Powell b Cheetham	0
B Patel c Otto b Cheetham	12
B Mistry b Cheetham	1
S Udwadia b Otto	28
L Nowroji b Stileman	1
T D Pillay b Otto	2
R Madon not out	3
J Major b Otto	1
N Oomanath b Cheetham	0
C F Chandaru c Bowman b Otto	7
Extras	11
Total	82

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 3; 2 for 27; 3 for 33 4 for 42; 5 for 43; 6 for 61; 7 for 72, 8 for 78; 9 for 74; 10 for 82.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
H Cheetham	15	30	1	4
E Woodehouse	2	12	0	0
C G Stileman	7	26	0	2
A H Otto	5'5	13	3	4

GYMKHANA.

H Cheetham c and b N Chinoy	0
S N Powell not out	14
J Monteath not out	15
P Beaumont, P M D Sanderson, M A Hogge, A E Woodehose, E Priestley, C L Burns, C G Stilemen, A H Otto	Did not play
Extras	
Total	29

GRAHAM'S vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The above match resulted in a good win by the former by 6 wickets and 31 runs. For the winning side Mr. Motiram took 7 wickets for 11 runs, and Arabi 3 for 18 runs. Mr. Karaka played a stylish game of 41 runs, not out.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Parbhavalkar b Motiram	3
Marathi c Karaka b Motiram	1
C M Ali c Harrington b Arabi	0
Fisher b Motiram	0
R Sorabji b Motiram	8
Chothia b Motiram	17
M Byramjee Motiram	0
Doctor c Nundram b Arabi	0
Samson c Munsukhlal b Arabi	0
Desai b Motiram	0
Thompson not out	0
Extras	6
Total	35

GRAHAM'S C C

Dandekar run out	10
G Fanaken c and b Ali	6
G J Karaka not out	41
M Arabi c and b Ali	2
H E Harrington c Rustamji	1
Jamshedji not out	4
D Nundram, Munshukhal, C Templeton, Samuel Judah, Motiram	did not bat
Extras	2
Total	66

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C. vs. MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Oval. Result:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

First Innings.

Abba b Burn	10
Aziz c Janardhan	31
Razzak b Kelly	8
Syed Alli b Burn	3
Peer Mahomed run out	13
Pappa st b Headlam	12
Jamali b Headlam	6
Bustianni b Janardhan	0
Ali Shah b Janardhan	0
Pirkar c and b Headlam	1
Adam, not out	3
Extras	21
Total	103

DOCKYARD.

First Innings.

Horne c and b Bustiani	0
Ahmed not out	10
Burn b Bustiani	15
Tt Headlam not out	5
Mr C Kelly, Mr Iearsey, Mr Janardhan, Mr Drake, Mr Corbett, Mr Vijayakar, Mr Jayakar	Did not bat. Game stopped owing to rain.
Extras	1
Total for 2 wickets	31

BARONET C. C. vs. ESPLANADE C. C.

This was played yesterday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in an easy victory for the former. Appended are the scores.—

BARONET C C

Limjee Mehta b Powree	55
A Divecha b Polishwala	2
Masanee b Polishwala	52
Dubash b Polishwala	2
Deanwalla b Powree	0
Madon c and b Polishwala	0
Bhigwagur b Polishwala	0
Kapadia (l-b-w) Polisawala	1
Bhapoo c Lam	17
Nemsookh c Mistri b Polishwala	6
Barucha not out	2
Extras	15
Total	152

ESPLANADE C C

Nanjee b Kapadia	1
Mistri b Madon	5
Pawree b Madon	4
Vasalgura not out	13
Divecha c Barucha	17
Polishwala c Kapadia	9
Nagporewalla b Kapadia	1
Fatakia b Madon	12
Lam c and b Madon	1
Khodaljee b Dubash	1
Taliwalla c Kapadia Madon	0
Extras	0
Total	64

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. INDEPENDENT C.C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade ground and ended in a victory for the Elphinstone Club by 54 runs. The scores are as follows.—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

N M Bhownagri c Engineer	0
J N Elchidana b Engineer	22
D K Kapadia c Daroowalla	31
D N Forbes c Daroowalla	6
B J Doctor c Daroowalla	21
G J Karaka c D roowalla	11
P H Davur b Udwadia	6
J C Machliwalla b Udwadia	1
A E Mistry b Udwadia	5
R Mehta not out	3
F C Shroff b Daroowalla	6
Extras	16
Total	122

INDEPENDENT C. C.

B Mistry c Davar	17
R Kawa b Doctor	4
K Mehta d Doctor	0
B B Shroff c Daver	6
B Mistry c Doctor	7
B Engineer c Doctor	4
R Kharas c Doctor	3
S Udwadia c Doctor	4
B Daroowala b Davor	11
L Patel b Doctor	2
Driver not out	7
Extras	3
Total	63

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

The first of the fixtures of the Hindu Gymkhana which was against the Elphinstone High School, was played on Saturday afternoon on the Marine Lines and had to be abandoned. The ground was in a saturated condition and uncertain both for batting and bowling, The home eleven won the toss and took first service at the wickets, scoring 146 runs, for 6 wickets, when a heavy downpour of rain rendered further play impossible. The principal scorers were W. G. Shete (69), with 4 over-boundaries, Bhatvadekar 28, and Modak 10, Bhaskar of the Elphinstone High School team took 2 wickets Purshotam wickets, and Patel 1 wicket.

BARONOT C. C. vs. GREAVES COTTON C. C

The above match was played on the oval on Saturday but had to be drawn owing to the rain.

The matches between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College and the Islam Gymkhana versus the P. W. D. Cricket Club and several other fixtures had to be abandoned owing to the unplayable state of their respective grounds.

The Parsee and Islam Gymkhana grounds represent a veritable inland lake, the pitches being submerged to the extent of over a foot, some of the wrapless juveniles, taking advantage of it as a temporary swimming bath.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

At Bangalore it is the annual custom for the riders and trainers to have a pitched battle at cricket. To-day the combined forces of jockeys and trainers were pitted against Messrs Spencer and Company's Sports Club, and after a good game, the Turfites were beaten by 17 runs, mainly through the instrumentality of Pillay, who scored 120 for the merchantmen.

The score of the Jockeys and Trainers' Sports Club was as follows:—Godfrey 6, Penton 41, Barrett 0, Brown 51, Hutchins 5, Ferguson 8 Williams 0, Tyler 6. Byramji Rustomji 6, Wade, 15, Ramshaw 7, extras 17, total 162.

The Jockeys' Club is giving a grand Concert tonight at the Bowring Institute Club. Several local amateurs are assisting.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, June 23.

The following are the entries to date for the Poona Gymkhana Races which take place on the Kirkee Race Course in June 28 and 30. Mr. F. G. Gillies of the 33rd Cavalary is the Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

(1) Polo Scurry—2 1/8 furlongs, For all Arabponies holding I P A certificate, Catch weights 11 stone. (To be divided)

1 Mr J Gourlie's g a g Little Gallant
2 Major Butler's g a e Grey Goose
3 Mr Lucas' g a g Moltke
4 Captain Meynell's b a e Afghanistan
5 Mr Bayley's g a g Marquis
6 Mr Bayley's g a g Bun Emperor
7 Capt Anderson's g a g Acorn
8 Capt Bruce's g a g Grey Lance
9 Mr Kennedy's c h a g Rations
10 Hon Hill Trevor's h a g Johad

(2) Kolhapur Plate—6 furlongs, For Arab ponies 14/1 and under that have never run in a race value Rs 50 or over W I 14 1 to carry 11 stone. (Cancelled):—

(3) Indrayani Plate—1 mile For all horses, the bona fide property of persons eligible to enter, which have not run in a race valued Rs 50 or over Catch weights 11st.

1 Mr J Gourlie's b aus g Archipelego
2 Major R Burlton's b aus m Comet
3 Mr R Phillips' b aus g Roland
4 Aga Cassim Shah's ch aus g Superbus
5 Mr Armstrong's b cb g Aelous
6 Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Gunpowder

(4) Yerrowda Plate—3 furlongs, for all Australian ponies holding I P A certificates, Catch weights 11 stone (To be divided):—

1 Mr J Gourlie's b aus m Branksome
2 Mr J Gourlie's b aus m Daisy
3 Mr J Gourlie's b l k aus m Lady's Maid
4 Capt Meynell's b aus g Moon tone
5 Mr Bayley's ch aus m Darling
6 Capt Crosse's ch aus m Lady Bay
7 Mr Meade's ch basuto g Report
8 Mr J Kennedy's c h aus m Syren
9 Capt Gray's ch aus m Rosemary
10 Capt Gray's b aus g Cloud
11 Capt Bruce's b aus g Ronald
12 Mr Forbe's b aus m Forget me-not
13 Major Harrison's b aus m Dolly

(5) Umedwar Plate—4 furlongs For Arab ponies that have never won a race of any description W I 14-1 to carry 1-1 stone.

1 Mr Thompson's b a g Fox
2 Mr Mr Mortimer's b a e Arabi 13 2 1/2
3 Mr L Haggard's and Capt H Sullivans b a e Cypes 13 2 1-2
4 Mr L Phillips' wh a e Once More 13 3 1/4
5 Capt Light's r a e Golightly 14 0
6 Mr Passy's g a g Banjo 14 0
7 Mr Black's b a g Pasha 14 1
8 Capt Meynell's br a e The Lawyer 14 1
9 Mr Gout's ch a g Don Juan 13 3 1/2
10 Mr Hall's b a g Wild eyes

(6) Panchgani Plate,—4 furlongs For Arabs 14 1 under that have never won a race value Rs 50 or over W 1 14 1 to carry 11 stone

Penalties—Winners of a race of any description; once 4lbs twice 7lbs, three times or oftener 10lbs

1 Capt Meynell's b a e Afghanistan 13 3/4
2 Mr Deane's ch cb m Rose O'Grady 13 2 1/2
3 Mr Gillie's b a g Khooshab 14 0 1/2
4 Capt Heald's ch a g Admiral
5 Hon Hill Trevor's b a g Johad 14 1

SECOND DAY

1 Miraj Handicap—1 Mile For all horses that ran on the first day

1 Mr J Gourlie's b aus g Archipelego
2 Aga Kassim Shah' ch aus g Superbus
3 Mr Armstrong's b ch g Aeolus
4 Mr Robert's b aus g Gunpowder
5 Major Burlton's b aus m Comet

2 Kolhapur Handicap—6 furlongs For Arab ponies that ran on the first day Concelled

Wai Handicap—4 forlong For Australian ponies that ran on the first day. To be divided:—

1 Capt Meynell's g b aus Moonstone
2 Mr J Gourlie's b aus m Bramkesome
3 Capt Crosse's b aus m Lady Bay
4 Mr Mead's ch basuto g Report
5 Mr G Kennedy's Syren
6 Capt Gray's ch aus m Rosemary
6 Capt Gray's b aus g Cloud
9 Mr Forbes's aus m Forget-me-not
10 Major Harrison's b aus m Dolly

4 Visapur Handicap—4 furlongs For ponies that ran on Umedwar Plate on the first day

1 Mr Mortimer's g a s Arabi
2 Mr L Phillip's w a g Once More
3 Mr Passy's g a e Banjo
4 Mr Black's bag Pasha
5 Capt Mayne's brae The Lawyer
6 Mr Gout's chag D u Juan
7 Mr Hall's bag Will Eyes

5 Katarj Handicap—3 furlongs For ponies that ran in the Polo Scurry on the first day

1 Major Butler's g a g Grey Goose
2 Capt Meynell's b a e Afghanistan
3 Mr Gourlie's b a g Little Gallant
4 Mr Lucas' g a e Moltke
5 Capt Bruce's g a g Grey Lance
6 Mr Kennedy's ch a g Ration
7 Hon Hill Trevor's b a g Johad

6 Sivaji Handicap—4 furlongs For Arab ponies that ran on the first day

1 Capt Meynell's b a e Afghanistan
2 Capt Meynell's br a e The Lawyer
3 Mr Gill's b a g Khooshab
4 Mr Deane's ch cb m Rosie O'Gradd
5 Capt Heald's ch a g Admiral
6 Hon Hill Trevor's b a g Johad

DEMONSTRATION TO DR. A. G. VIEGAS.

The Goan Community of Bombay held a meeting yesterday at 11-30 a.m. in the Goan Union School at Dabul for the purpose of voting a public demonstration to Dr. A. G. Viegas on his being appointed President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Rev. Fr. Coutinho, Vicar of the Church of Dabul, was called to the chair. Mr. A. D Souza, beingthe Secretary. The meeting was very largely attended, the spacious hall of the school and gallery being crowded and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Rev. Chairman in opening the proceedings dwelt largely upon the object of the meeting and remarked that the honour conferred on Dr. Viegas by the Corporation was unique, he being the first Native Christian to receive the distinction, and it reflected great credit on the community to which he belonged. It, therefore, behove the Community to honour the noble doctor and thus show the public and the Corporators that it appreciated the honour and was grateful for the same.

On the motion of Mr. L. Mascarinhas, who made an excellent speech enumerating the important services rendered by Dr. Viegas to the community, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That the Goan Community of this city do record their satisfaction at the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In order to give effect to the above resolution a large and representative committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose. The usual vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah.—This well known firm of Engineers, Ironfounders and Shipbuilders, whose Girder Shops are over the scene of sustained activity in connection with the numerous and large orders always in hand from all parts of India, have at the present time in hand an important order from Government which is nearing completion. The order in question is for 60 Girders, 30 to 36 feet span, for over-bridges on the N. W. Railway. Another order for Girders which is just now receiving attention at the hands of the same firm is for 15 spans of 60 feet, 15 spans of 40 feet, and 26 spans of 40 feet.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" is responsible for the following:—

"A service to which the economists might well direct their attention with some hope of good results is the Royal Indian Marine, It is high time, we think, that some definite understanding was reached about the use and meaning of this service, and, having come to a decision, to frame a policy of treatment accordingly. In some quarters, particulary in Bombay, it is deemed heretical and iconolastic to raise any question about the Royal Indian Marine, all inquiry being regarded as a menace, and the accepted course to adopt is to publish a panegeyric and then proceed to show how much more useful the service would be if only it were allowed a wider scope for its activities in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere. But that is precisely the point for searing inquiry. Does the Admiralty want the Royal Indian Marine to help the Navy or does it not? We are under the impression that the Admiralty has definitely declined to permit the vessels of the R.I.M. to be armed, that its present policy is directed towards a sweeping elimination of non-fighting war-ships and that has no use for improvised unarmoured cruisers, and that it will not hear of an Indian Navy which is the day-dream of some of the R.I.M. officers and their friends. There is no difficulty in getting the Admiralty's judgment, and we think the Government of India ought to get it as a preliminary to making up their mind about the Marine Department. Then there is the question of trooping service. We read the other day that the R.I.M. ship "Dufferin" is to convey a battalion of British Infantry from Alexandria to Malta on her outward voyage from Southampton to Bombay which is obviously a praiseworthy utilisation of the vessel. But are the R.I.M. vessels to be used habitually for trooping between India and Home? A good many champions of the service think that they should; on the other hand, the Admiralty have made a clean sweep of naval trooping and naval store ships, getting the work done by hired transports and contract vessels of the mercantile marine. Is it expedient and, if expedient, is it feasible by building more troopships for the R.I.M. to undertake this service? That again, is a matter for decisive judgment in place of the indecision now apparent. If the Royal Indian Marine is not to do the trooping between England and India is there justification for keeping up special ships to do the work in Indian coastal waters with occasional trips to Mauritius or Singapure? It will soon be impossible to find anything like full employment for these vessels in conveying regiments between Burma and India or between different Indian ports—as it is, the trooping is artificial to a considerable extent and the vessels, are not worked on anything like business lines. There is plenty of mercantile shipping ready to do all the Indian Government wants in the way of coastal transport work, the occasion for which will scarcely arise once railway connection between Bombay and Karachi is established.

Finally as an ultimate question to press for decision, if the answers to the other enquiries lead up to it—supposing the Admiralty has no use for the Royal Indian Marine, supposing that it is not expedient to give it the Home trooping work, supposing that the Indian coastal trooping is recognised as not affording sufficient justification for an expensive pensioned service and costly special ships but to be proper employment for Indian steamship companies—then is there sufficient reason for keeping up the Royal Indian Marine as a separate department? Perhaps the marine surveying work could be done by a special branch of the Survey Department or by the Commerce and Industry Department, just as it is proposed that the Board of Trade should take over the Admiralty's surveying duties. But total abolition would probably be too drastic a reform, and reorganization on less pretentious and less costly lines would be sufficient, unless indeed, inquiry showed that the scope of the Royal Indian Marine's usefulness might be profitably enlarged, as is quite possible. We make no dogmatic assertion either way, but we do consider that inquiry into this service is called for with a view of administering it in pursuance of a reasoned and not a haphazard, indeterminate policy.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

The report of the Excise Committee, which will doubtless be published a few months hence, should be of special interest as showing incidentally whether the use of strong liquors among the population generally is extending. Temperance advocates have alleged that the policy of the Government of India tends to encourage drunkenness and they point to the increasing revenue from Excise in proof of their contention. But that policy has really been framed with a view to making liquor expensive and to prevent illicit distillation and the bare returns of profits from taxation do not necessarily show that consumption is rising to an alarming extent. In some of the big cities no doubt a more effective control of the grog-shops is needed, but the bulk of the population is outside urban limits, and it is with these that we are mostly concerned. The Indian ryot is, as a rule, singularly abstemious, though some of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes drink to excess. Unfortunately, too, the common country-liquor is often a vile product, as analysis has shown that the percentage of fusel oil in specimens examined was extremely high in nearly all cases. The Government, in its usual paternal way, has taken steps to remedy this evil. Major Bedford, I. M. S., has been on special duty at Kasauli for a considerable time inquiring into the properties of country spirit, and he has been assisted by two chemical experts from London. According to an official report his investigation embraces the chemical composition of the liquor, physiological action of the bye-products, and means for improving the manufacture of the various classes of spirits made in India. He is also devising Excise test by which their quality can be effectually controlled. Much of his work has been devoted to freeing spirits from their more noxious constituents and to ensuring means for distinguishing licit from illicit liquor. The results gained are likely to be of great importance and in the end a fairly high level of purity in Indian spirits should be rendered possible.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th June 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,200,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 16th June 1906 by Council Bills	£3,419,571
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 17th June 1906 to 31st March 1907	£14,389,429

BABY QUIRK'S SPEEDY CURE

Torturing Raw and Scaly Eczema—Grew Worse Under Two Doctors' Treatment for Three Months—Face in Terrible Condition.

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS CURE BY CUTICURA

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use the Cuticura Remedies, and noticed an improvement at once. Within a fortnight the running had ceased and the scabs were nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear. You are at liberty to use this statement, as I should like all to know of the value of Cuticura.—William Herbert Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Baby Raw With Humour Suffered Agony, Mother Discouraged.

"A terrible sore and humour broke out on my baby, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician could not help him, and I was discouraged. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything.—Mrs. J. H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER. A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



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AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT

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Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

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For Textile, Flour & other Mills.

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SORE BACK

"The doctor said my back was the worst he had ever seen." Thus spoke Mr. Alfred H. Lillierapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E., in describing the terrible skin disease from which Zam-Buk has just released him. His case is powerful evidence of the unfailing excellence of Zam-Buk.



"For eight weeks," said Mr. Lillierapp, "I was suffering with eruptions in my back, which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, being accompanied by irritation so intense as to prevent my sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night to stop me scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I read about Zam-Buk, so sent for a sample. My wife used it upon me according to the directions, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. Well, I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefits I have now derived. My back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for sore backs, heat rashes, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, ringworms, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, stings, Delhi sores, boils, abscesses, running sores, scalp irritation, festering sores, pimples, piles, and all inflamed and painful conditions of the skin; also for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. Of any chemist or medicine vendor for Re 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2. As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2. As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

FREE! Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box. B. G. 25-6-06

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A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

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Total Funds exceed............£17,837,000

Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded ....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last quinquennial valuation ending 31st December 1905 show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE,

Acting Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nidderdale, 2721 tons, Captain J C Alexander, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Queremba 4937 tons Captain W B Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain R A Harford, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Hull with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Orissa 3525 tons, Captain Gun cunningham arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri 911 tons Captain F D'Lorne arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 5 cases opium.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3054 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Antwerp via London and Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain J O'Sullivan, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola 610 tons Captain G N Ramage R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 4 cases opium and deck passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs E H Moore, Sharples, Parsons, Mahadar, Belt and Rodrigues and deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 21st June should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

A WARNING TO MARINERS.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay.

"Storm Signal:—Depression has passed out into Arabian Sea near Karrachi giving disturbed weather between Karrachi and Persian Gulf."

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Tokio s	Harborn	Hull, May 23
23	Chupra s	England	Antwerp, May 9
	Muttra s	O'Sullivan	Calcutta, May 23
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, June 21
	Orissa s	Cunningham	Calcutta June 8
24	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh June 16
	Naseri s	D'Lorne	Busreh June 13
	Quiremba s	Smith	Calcutta June 9

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Egypt s	London	London
	Hakata Maru s	Anderson	Kobe, &c
	Nidderdale s	Alexander	Antwerp
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, &c
	Massilia s	Thomson	Liverpool, &c
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Rebufat	Noumea, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Caledonia, for London

" Tokio, for Hull, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
20	Crusader	R W Milbourn	Point De Galle
	Manika	R Leslie	Saigon
	Maharaja	J L Liftinch	Andamans
	Weissenfe's	P Schmidt	Rangoon
	Katoria	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Clan Macalister	C M L Sommerfelt	Liverpool
	Dupleix	J Chamayon	Colombo
	Baron Eldon	N H Carlstoom	Salif
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Names.	To
21	Itria	T Johnstone	Bombay
	Catherine Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Smtala	C Scott	Bombay
	Colobaria	Ross	Bombay
	Belle of England	R V Kelway	Bombay
	Ismalia	A E Stebbing	Bombay
	Islanda	H J Brooks	Bombay
	Itaura	R B Kedslie	Bombay
	Inverness	G Clarkson	Nagapatam

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
18	Clan Cameron	Coast
19	Zara	Rangoon
19	Uriana	Rangoon
21	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
22	Dongola	Freemantle

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th inst arrived at Brindisi on the 21st instant

The Clan Line s s Clan Urquhart, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 22nd instant

The B I S N Co's s s Jelunga, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 22nd instant

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, left Zanzibar for Bombay this morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Balduino, from Bombay, left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound arrived at Suez on Friday the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Colombo on the 23rd instant in the morning and is due here on the 26th instant in the afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ikbal s—1203 cwt myraboliams Ebjee Oomersey; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Midderdale s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brs

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—113 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels—628 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Vancouver s—280 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA

Clan Mackay s—52 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—60 bales wool Alla Jeva Moulbaxa

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Delhi s—24 bales twist and 1 1-2 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy; 90 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 55 cwt sharkfins P F Talati; 51 cwt gum and 6 cwt almonds D Nathoo and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR TIENTSIN

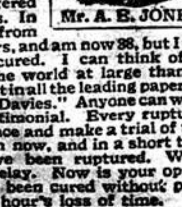
Delhi s—10 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FREE TO THE RUPTURED



I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."



Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. B. 35), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINDLEY—June 19, at Aligarh, United Provinces, the wife of C D M Hindley, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, of a son.

LORIMER—June 17, at the Hotel Cecil, Simla, the wife of J G Lorimer, I C S, of a daughter.

MOUAT—June 17, at "Bon Espoir," Ootacamund, the wife of Lieutenant G E D Mouat, 7th Infantry, of a son (still born).

DEATHS.

APPLEBY—June 17, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal Constance Appleby, aged 81 years.

BRADLEY—June 14, at Mussoorie, Major Hugh Vachell Bradley, 8th Gurkha Rifles

MITCHELL—June 19, at "Le Chateau," the Mall, Lahore, of acute endocarditis Winifred May Eadie Webster, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C Laing Mitchell, aged 11 years.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-50m., 1-33a. Low water, 6-41m., 7-43a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m., (B. T.)

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas and a pair of spectacles, some papers, some currency notes and a dog have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

A THANKSGIVING MASS.—Yesterday morning at 11-30 a.m. a solemn High Mass was given in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul by the employes of Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning in honour of N. S. de Boa Viagem.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution Sheth Dwarkadass Kalyanjee Dharamsey for grain Rs. 443-8, Sheth Chunilal Nagindass Shroff for grain Rs. 443-3, Mathuradass Kalyanji and Co., for 12 bags of rice one every month, Rs. 144, Sheth Morarji Rawaji, Rs. 51; Sheth Ranseybhai Dewraj for feast Rs. 50-8; Mrs. Rambhabai, widow of the late Moolchand Nensey, Rs. 50; Sheth Hathibhbai Balakidass, Rs. 25. Sheth Dewji Malti Rs. 25; Sheth Karsondass Kalyanji for milk and grain, Rs. 22; Miscellaneous Rs. 20.

A DESERVING RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—A meeting of several leading gentlemen of Bombay was held on Saturday last in "Canada Building" with a view to take steps to present, on the eve of his retirement, a purse to Mr. Cursetji Adarji, Station Master at Church Gate, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the travelling public of Bombay for the last 35 years. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. W. A. Chambers, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, N. H. Moos, Phiroze C. Sethna, B. N. Javeri, Motabhai Moola Essabhoy, Jaffer Joosub, R. N. Vatchaghandy and others. Letters and telegrams received from Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and others sympathising with the movement were read by the Chairman who spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Carsetji's merits as a railway official and of his unvarying courtesy and personal usefulness to the travelling public. A large and influential Committee has been appointed to raise subscriptions, and it was announced that Rs. 800 have already been subscribed.

MONEY ORDERS FOR MACAO.—A postal notice states that money-orders expressed in Indian currency may now be drawn in India on the Portuguese colony of Macao under the rules and at the rates of commission applicable to foreign rupee money-orders. Such money orders will be advised for payment in Macao through the Hongkong Post Office and they will be subject to a deduction made by that office at the rate of 1-2 per cent. from the amounts payable to the payees. The amount of a single money-order drawn on Macao may not exceed Rs. 600. When the payee of a money-order for Macao is a native of Japan, his name should be given in full, without abbreviations of any kind. When both the remitter and the payee of such a money-order are natives of Japan or China, the remitter should present, along with the money-order a separate slip of paper containing the full name and address of the payee written in Japanese or Chinese characters, as the case may be.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Delhi will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Instead of at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 26-6-06 as previously notified.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A JOURNALIST.—An evening entertainment was given in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening when Mr. Bomanji N. Kabraji, editor of the "Foorsad," a Gujarati monthly of Bombay, was presented with a congratulatory address and a complete volume of that journal, in commemoration of his eminent services in connection with that journal, for a period extending over twenty-five years. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhy, Bart, presided. The Hall was filled in all parts by Parsee ladies and gentlemen, with a sprinkling of European and Hindu ladies and gentlemen. The presentation ceremony was interspersed with musical selections accompanied by native instruments, in which about thirty Parsee ladies and gentlemen took part. One of them was Miss Ratta Nowroji Naigamwalla, a girl of about eight years of age, whose vocal and instrumental music called forth fervent applause from all sides she being frequently encored. Her musical gift was appreciated by a beautiful and useful little present from the Chairman. In presenting Mr. Kabraji the address and the volume, the Chairman spoke in eulogistic terms of his services in the cause of Gujarati literature. Mr. Kabraji in response thanked the Chairman and the gathering for the honour done to him that evening. Mr. Bhaichand Kapurchand presented the guest of the evening with a ring set with brilliants as a further mark of their appreciation of his literary efforts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW CHARGE-SHEETS IN LAW COURTS.

Found Most Inconvenient.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Minahan of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Babli Luxman, Railway Constable, No. 119, with being in possession of a quantity of sugar and tobacco, valued at about Rs. 2-12, stolen from a consignment, lying at Wari Bander goods-shed.

Mr. Minahan presented to his Worship, a printed charge-sheet, about a foot square and having seven columns headed as follows:—Name, address and occupation of the complainant; the same of the accused persons not sent up for trial, whether arrested or not, including absconders, showing the latter, in red ink. In the third column the names and addresses of accused persons sent up for trial whether in custody or on bail or recognizance. The next, for the property (including weapons) found, with particulars of where, when and by whom found and whether forwarded to the Magistrate. In the sixth column, the names and addresses of witnesses and what point each was called to prove. The last column was for the charge or information, i. e., the nature of the offence and the circumstances connected with it in concise detail, and the section of the Penal Code under which the charge is made. The charge-sheet was despatched with the prisoner to the court house is to be entered up along with the signature of the investigating officer.

On seeing this new charge-sheet before him, his worship was surprised.

Mr. Minahan explained to the Court that it was a new universal charge-sheet, to be adopted not only in the Bombay Presidency, but also by the Bombay Police. It was a universal form to be introduced into all the Courts, and already adopted by the railway police, in accordance with a Government resolution.

His Worship asked why there should be a separate column for the particulars of the point each witness was called upon to prove.

Mr. Minahan: Probably to assist the defence, your Worship.

The Magistrate, after going through the headings of each of the columns, remarked that it was a very inconvenient form to use. The columns were very narrow and short, and left no room for the Court to record evidence. He thought he might write to the Superintendent of the Railway Police, asking him to use change-sheets of the old form, when sending their cases to the Courts. He mentioned, that he would write to the Chief Presidency Magistrate representing matters to him and pointing out the inconvenience involved by the introduction of charge-sheets in the new form. He directed that the particulars from the new form be copied on to the old form in the office.

The case was then proceeded with.

ALLEGED INSTANT REMEDY OF PLAGUE.

Hospital Assistants Posing As Plague Doctors.

Mr. R. M. Patel, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of on Saturday last, a suit brought by Vandravandas Bhugvandas Vibharkar and Kalidas B. Vibharkar against Mr. Moolji Asharam Oza, proprietor of the Morbi Theatrical Co, to recover Rs. 707-12-0, for professional visits as medical men, and for their attendance as such on Virchand Govind, chief actor in the defendant's theatrical company. Messrs. K. B. Sethna and Ishverdais, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. K. K. Santok, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiffs' case was that at the request of the defendant they attended on Virchand, and the amount claimed was due to them as their fees charges of attendance medicine etc. But Virchand died of plague and they were not paid their fees.

The defendant's case was that the amount of fees and charges of attendance for five days' treatment was grossly exorbitant. It was further argued on the defendants' behalf that the plaintiff's handbills distinctly said that if any patient, under their care, did not recover, they would not charge anything.

After recording evidence in the case, his Honour in delivering judgment remarked that the plaintiffs who called themselves doctors, were to his mind, no more than quacks, as they had stated in their handbills that they had discovered an effective cure for plague, by which they had cured plague cases even in twenty-four hours. They boasted of doing a roaring business in Bombay, but when the Income Tax Collector came to them for the payment of income-tax, they said they did not earn enough to pay. Even first class thoroughly trained medical men would not have charged the bill. The plaintiffs had submitted for their treatment of five days. It was evident that when one of the plaintiffs when to call Dr. Rao, the latter would not consent to work in consultation with him. The plaintiffs said they had read in the "Lancet" about the plague treatment of one Dr. Walker at Bangalore, and they had adopted it. They could not establish their claim as plague doctors on what plea. The Court was clearly of opinion that it was quite improbable that the defendant had requested the plaintiffs to treat Virchand. As to the amount of the bill, it was grossly exorbitant, and was more than a first class doctor would have charged. The plaintiffs were hospital assistants. The plaintiffs suit was dismissed with Rs. 51 professional costs for the defendant.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

Official Police Report.

ALLEGED IMPUTATIONS.

THE following is the official police report of Friday night's fire at Worli:—"A fire broke out Friday night at about 9-30 p.m. in some Jowulee huts situated in Worli, Kumberwada, and owing to the heavy breeze at the time prevailing, it soon spread and completely destroyed a range of some 24 huts. The huts were occupied by some 200 souls consisting of potters, cart-drivers and mill-hands, but the people soon vacated the place. There was no loss to life but property consisting of Jhowli huts and personal effects were burnt to the extent of Rs. 816, the huts being valued at Rs. 275 and the remainder was the value of house-hold effects. The huts were owned by Dadoba Bhasker and Narayen Govind, who rented them to the different occupants. The fire-brigade was soon on the scene and of the four engines that turned up, DeLisle Road Manual, Gowalia Tank, Chinchpookli and Byculla engines, the first two only worked and were found sufficient. The fire originated in the south end of the huts, in the hut of one Sowlia Sukaram, and he attributes the cause to be due to incendiarism, as he states that a relative of his who had just visited him threatened to burn it down because his wife would not imediately return to his house. Sowlia further states that it was not half an hour after he left, that he noticed the fire in some cow dung cakes, which he had stacked in the left of his hut. He produced witnesses, but could not substantiate the charge as no one actually saw the suspected man do so. Enquiries are being made for the accused, who resides not far away from the locality, but it is said he left early in the morning to attend his daily avocation of selling donkey's milk. The scene of the fire was visited by Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the acting Police Commissioner."

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision made by Bilankhan Hayatkhan, who was in April last convicted by Mr S. H. Tagore, First Class Magistrate of Bhusawal, of criminal intimidation and was fined Rs. 100, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. D. W. Pilgamker appeared for the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution was Balwantrao Shankerrao Desimukh, who stated that there was a dispute between the complainant and the accused in his capacity as conciliator. He drew them out, when the accused said to the complainant that he would revenge himself upon him, and they went on to the road. The complainant then said that he too would see him. There was blood on the hand of the accused. Another witness said he heard the accused say that he would kill complainant or cut him into pieces. The evidence for the defence consisted of six witnesses, one of whom stated that he did not know anything of the case, and the others totally denied all knowledge of the facts. The Magistrate said he saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence for the prosecution. There was no evidence for the reference to repeat the evidence for the prosecution. Accused was therefore convicted and fined Rs. 100, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. For the accused it was urged that the Magistrate was wrong in convicting him, there being no evidence that the threat, if any, was intended to cause alarm to the complainant. There was no finding by the Magistrate that the threat, if any, was to cause death or grievous hurt, and therefore the conviction, under paragraph 2 of section 506 of the Penal Code, was bad in law.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the application.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S IDEAS OF MUSKETRY TRAINING.

An Interesting Scheme for the Lahore Division.

THE following Special Divisional Order has been issued by Major-General F. W. Kitchener, C.B., Commanding, 3rd (Lahore) Division:—

INTRODUCTION.

With reference to para. III of Special Divisional Order No. 2 of 1906 and to paras 4-8 of the G. O. C.'s report on the training in the Division 1905-06, Field Firing will, during present Musketry season, be again systematised and carried out in camps under the immediate supervision of Brigade Commanders (at Mian Mir, Multan and Dalhousie, of Officers Commanding the Stations).

It must be recognised that, under present conditions, the attainment of superiority of fire determines all tactics within the zone of effective fire; that the use of the "arme blanche" by soldiers on foot is supplementary to turn this superiority to the useful result of victory.

The progressive training towards the attainment of superiority of fire is divided into three stages:—(1) Elementary Marksmanship, (2) Field Marksmanship and (3) Distribution of fire.

The banding of the rifle on the range (1) and the elements of (2), in the form of Field Firing for the lowest units, is provided for in our Musketry Regulations. For a proper appreciation of (3), Distribution of fire, officers must go to their Infantry and Combined Training. They must learn to apply those tactical methods to a regulation of the intensity of fire at the proper moment and to controlling the direction of the fire of units to secure a co-operative effect. It is not sufficiently recognized that fire superiority depends upon this co-operative, as compared with a disjointed, individual use of their amunition by units in battle. It is to be the duty of Brigade Commanders to teach this in Musketry training Camps this year. The methods adopted should, as far as possible, lead up to the manner in which Brigade Commanders will have to control the distribution of fire in battle.

To secure this result with the necessary degree of divisional symmetry, the following guiding principles are laid down.

ORGANIZATION.

Field Firing with ball ammunition will be carried out in camps by batteries, squadrons, double companies, or companies, either singly or grouped (subsequently referred to as sub-units)

The Brigade Commander will preside over a Brigade Field Firing Committe for the organization of all Field Firing Camps in his command and the administration of the brigade allotments of funds and ammunition.

As the distribution of fire is the province of the Brigade Commander in battle, so the Brigade Commander will be the ex-Officio Director of all Field Firing in his command.

The Camp Staff will be a Brigade Organisation, Umpires and Assistants to the Camp Staff will be officers, n. c. os. and men for other sub-units than those being exercised.

The Director, assisted by the Camp Staff, will relieve Commanding officers of the units of executive duties connected with the Field Firing area, its appliances, safety and danger signals, and during the exercises, with the record of results; the executive commanders being allowed to devote their whole attention to carrying out the exercises realistically.

INSTRUCTION.

The Field Firing will be obligatory for Cavalry and Infantry, permissible for Artillery.

The instruction should be carried out with close attention to details, umpires being freely used by the Director for recording the working of subordinate command duties, as explained in detail in the Instructions for Brigade Training, Third Division.

EXECUTION AND RESULTS OF FIELD PRACTICES.

Each sub-unit will commence with exercises that teach individual Field Marksmanship and mutual observation by the men, to be followed by progressive exercises in mutual fire support by individuals as was done last year but the chief feature of this year's work is to secure practical experience in the best methods of organizing practices in covering fire and fire distribution for co-operation between units of a brigade. All such practices to secure close observation of results. As a rule a company or double company will be the largest unit using ball.

Blank ammunition will be freely used for tactical training in conjunction with ball.

Judging distance for the practical purpose of Field Marksmanship and Fire control cannot be taught or tested by the elementary process of "Taking down answers." Field Firing is the best practical exercise, and constant practice in the adjustment of the sight to fire under similar conditions, is an indispensable preliminary training.

Schemes for all practices will be drawn up under the orders of the Director. The executive commanders will take the necessary steps to carry out the schemes, but will in no case set their own schemes.

It is important the Range Officer's report of Fire Effect should be supplemented by his observations of the tactical conduct of the firing party, and should be sent in by him immediately on the conclusion of each exercise.

As regards those units attached to Artillery Practice Camps, attention is drawn to the "Instructions for practice, House and Field Artillery 1905."

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS.

The director when reviewing the execution of squadron company or double company schemes, will award a classification on a careful consideration of well-balanced—

1 Tactics.
2 Fire effect.

An 85 per cent. degree of proficiency must be attained to earn a 1st Class.

The allotment of marks for section II of the Inspection test, I. A. O. 546 of 1905, will be made at Field Firing Camps by the Brigade Commander. The detailed schedule of marking in that order will not be strictly adhered to, but based on that system the test of the regiment will be the performances of any company or double company, selected by the Director to represent it.

AMMUNITION AND FIELD FIRING APPLIANCES.

Besides the ammunition available from the annual free allowances, and the Divisional Allotment to Brigade and Station Commanders, the G. O. C. of the Division has a reserve at his disposal the balance of which will be attotted on 1st February.

Such appliances as may be necessary to supplement those provided from the allotments to Brigades, will be furnished regimentally.

EQUIPMENT.

Range finders and entrenching tools will be taken to camp by all sub-units.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

A report on the work carried out at each camp will be submitted by Brigadiers dealing with the following points:—

I.—Organization.
II.—Instruction.
III.—Execution and results of Field Practices.
IV.—Ammunition and Field Firing Appliances.
V.—Equipment.
VI.—Experiments.
VII.—Miscellaneous.
VIII.—General Progress.

MARWARI CONVICTED OF MURDER.

IN the Bombay High Court, on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of a confirmation case in which Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, had convicted Hiralal Surajmal Marwadi of causing the death of Jasoda, also known as Mata Bairagin, a religious mendicant, on or about 7th April, for the sake of her gold and silver ornaments, and sentenced him to death.

Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. V. V. Ranade, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chowbal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Accused was seen talking to the woman near his house; since then she had been missing. On 13th April, a corpse was discovered buried in accused's house, which, although, was in an advanced state of decomposition, sufficiently retained features distinctive enough as to be identified as those of the deceased woman. The ornaments she had been wearing consisting of a string of sequins, one gold Narsingpuri "mani," and silver bangles were missing from her person. Ornaments, answering to the description of the above articles were sold by the accused to Balkrishna, a shroff of Ahmednagar, in whose books an entry relating to them was found.

Accused's defence was that he had left the village on account of the plague and had never re-opened the house. He being a Marwari, could not have buried a corpse in his own house; the corpse found was not of the woman alleged to have been murdered. Differing from the assessors, the Judge held the accused guilty, and sentenced him to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

The Judges of the High Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

RECENTLY under the heading "Rejoicings at Godhra" we recorded the birth of a son to the heir-apparent. The mistake arose through the name of the telegraph office and the headline should have read "Lunawada." We regret the error.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Pneumatics and Peace of Mind.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

EVERYONE who drives his own car, and does not always care to take with him a man whose sole duty usually is nowadays to repair pneumatic tyres, knows that much of his peace of mind is sacrificed, and a large proportion of the pleasure of driving eliminated, by reason of the anxiety of mind as to whether he will puncture his tyres, and be thereupon compelled to dismount and wrestle with a stiff outer cover and troublesome inner tube, perhaps for an hour, by the roadside. The chauffeur is really the "fifth wheel the coach" in many cases, and if he accompanies the party, he is usually de trop until he is required, when he is, of course, wanted very badly indeed to manipulate levers, change inner tubes, and struggle laboriously with a usually unsatisfactory pump. Personally, I have got tired of all this, and have at length had the Cave-Brown-Cave detachable rim fitted to all my wheels; and I now carry about a tyre already inflated on a rim, which is easily interchangeable with that on any of the wheels, by means of a process which only occupies three or four minutes and which can be effected by anyone literally without taking off one's gloves. It is difficult to describe the peace of mind which this equipment bestows, for if one sustains a puncture one simply does not care, as it merely means a wait of five 5 minutes at the very most, and to all those who drive their own vehicles I can most cordially recommend it.

Those motorists, and there are many, who wish to dissociate themselves from the tactics of the few who bring obloquy upon the whole movement, may not be aware that there is a society for the promotion of considerate driving of all automobiles, both of large and of small horse-power. Its headquarters are situated at the offices of our contemporary, "The Car," 17 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. The extraordinary and vindictive regulations regarding motor-cars which have just passed their first reading in the German Reichstag are the direct outcome of inconsiderate driving in the Fatherland; and it behoves us, more especially just at present, to give the enemy no occasion to blaspheme, at any rate in our own country. The finest drivers whom I have ever sat beside, and they are many, are invariably the most considerate; and reckless driving is almost always associated with the novice and the very young, who have but little notion of their grave responsibilities towards the remainder of the travelling public. In Germany the whole onus of every accident is thrown on the driver of the car, apparently in all circumstances, and he not only has to pay an enormously heavy tax, but has to compensate the injured and also provide pensions for relatives in the case of fatal accidents, much as railway companies now have to do in the case of collisions, or as employers must by law under the Liability Act in the matter of their work-people. Dr. Guglielminetti contributes a most interesting article to the same leading illustrated motor weekly on the question of dust. As is well known, the French are a long way ahead of us in road making, the maintenance of the "Routes Nationales" being a Government concern, and not left, as with us, to an infinity of local authorities. Speaking briefly, it has been found that tarring of roads gives the best results; and, from a financial point of view, it is found that where this process has been adopted instead of watering and sweeping, there is an annual net saving of five centimes per square metre; and the chief engineer of the Seine and Marne Department is having all the newly re-made roads tarred. The whole of this article is so illuminating and instructive that one cannot too strongly commend its perusal to all interested in the matter. For after a careful perusal of it one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that tar will be found to be the real remedy for most of our dusty ills. The re-making of our roads under a new system is, at present, only a dream, and the most practical idea is to adopt their present surface to modern needs. Tar apparently does this; so therefore let us agitate for tarred roads. Already many of the villages on the main roads leading from London to the sea and elsewhere are commencing to deal with the dust problem on their own account by coating their streets with various preparations of a tarry nature. On the Portsmouth road alone, after leaving Esher, the whole of the Fair Mill is thus treated, also the villages of Cobham and Ripley; Milford, the other side of Godalming, has had twelve months' freedom from dust; and now Liphook is similarly protecting itself, at a total cost of only eight pounds. As a matter of fact, until the Government take up the question, which, for the present, they have decidedly declined to do, local authorities will doubtless follow these excellent examples, whereby but little expense over that of constant watering is incurred, while a more or less permanent surface quite free from dust is easily secured.

We have already published the voluminous account of the attempted non-stop run of this motor boat from the Thames to Inverness, detailing the difficulties encountered by the skipper and his crew. Owing to bad weather the original idea was not carried out, and the craft was considerably delayed. She arrived, however, at Inverness ten days after leaving the Thames, the actual time at sea being a hundred and sixteen hours; and it is stated that the engine was only stopped on account of having to seek shelter or to anchor. It is quiet clear that motor boats will soon be as important from a manufacturing point of view as are motor obnibuses indeed, it is becoming quite a common thing for individuals to purchase launches that have been fitted with steam engines, which the new owner at once proceeds to remove, petrol engines being substituted. A motor boat can usually be operated by one person, and the boiler, furnace, and space occupied by coal made available for accommodation. The paraffin engine is now coming to the front for use in connection with the propulsion of motor craft generally, being, as it is safer than its petrol rival.

One is treading on very delicate ground nowadays in venturing to discuss the question of operating any heavy vehicles by means of secondary batteries, to having reference to the standpoint of financial success but I think he would be a bold man who would be definitely pronounces that such a topic is outside the region of practicability, and is not worth discussion at all. Most of the criticism under this head is based upon the experience of users of electric carriages, which are very expensive to maintain, various owners stating that the cost of maintaining them comes out at a shilling or even one-and-sixpence per mile, and this entirely on account of depreciation of that the accumulators. Current is cheap enough, and will be cheaper, but what is the matter with many accumulators is that they are overtaxed. The owner of an electric brougham goes where he likes, often oblivious of the fact that his accumulators are being unduly discharged; and this is where the mischief comes in, for where the "insoluble sulphate" is once allowed to deposit on the plates deterioration has begun. Mr. Carl Oppermann, however, whose name is not unknown in the electric world, definitely states that he has carried out a contract for the maintenance of the accumulators with current of an electric brougham for twopence per mile with a good profit to himself, and Mr. Cunliffe recently wrote to "The Times" stating that from his experience concerning carriages garaged at our Moscow road charging-station, the cost per mile for current averaged a penny farthing, while the maintenance of the battery, if taken at 25 per cent. per annum, on a mileage of from four thousand to five thousand a year, does not exceed another halfpenny per mile. Furthermore, Mr. Benoist, the well-known Piccadilly caterer, has been running an electric delivery van, to distribute his various delicate viands and confections (which are better kept apart from odours and vibration when in transit) for over twelve months, when it has averaged from thirty to forty miles per day, the total running cost of which, exclusive of driver's wages, has been seventy-five pounds for the year.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1906.

THE GENIUS OF A SIEGE.

A HERO like a prophet often has to go far afield for appreciation but when once granted his own country is not long in adding its tribute. The "Century" contains some interesting details of the seige of Kimberley which have only appeared in smaller detail heretofore. To appreciate all it is necessary to go back, as does Mr. T. I. Gordon Gardiner, in writing of George F. Labram to earlier days. Mr. Labram, although a citizen of the United States and a non-combatant, holds a unique position in our military history. Born in the later fifties in Detroit, he was early forced to earn his living and chose his hobby, engineering. Many changes found him eventually in England and then in South Africa on behalf of De Beers, in whose service he was when, on October 14, 1899, he was granted the opportunity of giving not only his genius as an engineer but his life for the British nation. When the ultimatum expired on October 11 of that year nowhere was there less preparation than at Kimberley. For reasons, which have been adequately explained by the conduct of so many other things in that war, the British Government saw no reason to defend the town despite its enormous commercial value and, when an appeal was made to the Cape by the inhabitants for arms and amunition to defend the town they received through the Civil Commissioner the following reply, perhaps one of the most extraordinarily short-sighted decisions in history :—"There is no reason whatever for apprehending that Kimberley is, or in any contemplated event will be, in danger of attack and Mr. Schreiner (the Prime Minister of Cape Colony) is of opinion that your fears are groundless and your anticipations without foundation." The only precaution taken was the sending, in September, of a small body of regular troops, some five hundred and sixty-four in strength, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich. The colonial troops in and around Kimberley when the war began were some 530 of the Cape Mounted Police and about 550 local Volunteers. With this small command Colonel Kekewich had to prepare for the defence of a population of forty-five thousand and a line of over eight miles. That he recognised the practical impossibility of the task and the danger of the position is shown by efforts he immediately made to raise a body of town volunteers. Much help in the defence was given by the mine debris piled up round the outskirts of the town, but beyond that Kimberley was in a disadvantageous strategical position. From the first it was apparent that the town must be in grave danger after night fall. The circumference to be guarded was out of all proportion to the guard and the openness of the surrounding country, though a safeguard by day became a menace after dark and, after the moon had waned, had two or more simultaneous attacks been made, well planned and vigorously executed, they must have had disastrous consequences. It was Mr. Labram who solved the problem by constructing huge search-lights which from sunset to dawn swept the whole of the danger zone. This was the first of the important contributions he made to the defence, and it was there as a monument to his work to the end where they were used to establish communication with the relief column under Lord Methuen.

The history of Kimberley has been fully dealt with in many other places rendering it unnecessary to follow, here, more than the outlines which touch upon Mr. Labram's services. From the time when he erected the search-lights he was much with Colonel Kekewich ; although he never accepted military rank, he became unofficially a member of the Commander's staff, frequently relieving him at the conning-tower, an adaptation of a mine shaft head which he devised, and that his work were fully appreciated is shown by the fact that he received the thanks of the British Government and was publicly referred to by Lord Roberts who said that his services were not only among the most momentous in the South African campaign, but in their way, unparalleled in modern warfare. As Chief Engineer of De Beers he had much material ready at hand, but the use he made of it is extraordinary. When on October 17 the Boers cut off the water supply from the Vaal river, Mr. Labram promptly turned the Wesselton mine into a water supply yielding three hundred thousand gallons a day, so saving Kimberley from the sickness which ravaged other towns. It was he too who preserved food from wastage by the erection of a cold storage building of 14,000 feet capacity. But it was not until the second month of the seige that Mr. Labram's versatility became apparent.

The artillery equipment was hopelessly inadequate. This wonderful man found a way out just when the supply of ammunition was giving out. Without anything to guide him but a specimen shell he invented emergency arrangements and silenced the fears of those, who, despite his previous successes looked upon his latest venture as hopeless. The most important part of shell manufacture is the fixing of a satisfactory fuse. The accepted pattern was impossible of manufacture with the material available but a new invention was ready at once. It proved entirely satisfactory and in an amazingly short time this man who had scarcely seen a shell until a few days before was supplying the artillery headquarters with between sixty and seventy projectiles every day,—shells moreover of a quality which the military authorities, after the exhaustive test of over three months' continual use pronounced "extraordinarily good." Then with another flash of genius, with the most inadequate tools possible Mr. Labram whose only knowledge of the subject was gleaned then and there from an old file of "Engineering" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica" constructed his "Long Cevil," the only heavy-calibre mobile gun in the whole defence. When all honour is paid to the work of those who were officially responsible, and wonderfully well their work was done, the story of Kimberley fines down to the exploits of the genius Labram. And despite all, on February 9, but six days before the relief came, the Boers, who owed their defeat more than anything else to the work of Mr. Labram, sent a hap-hazzard shot which killed him a moment, not more after he entered his room at the Grand Hotel. "We buried him the following night with full military honours," records Mr. Gardiner. "Shortly before nine o'clock the troops fell in outside the hospital where the body lay. As the last stroke of nine sounded from the tower of the Government buildings the mist on our left quarter reddened and the air rustled suddenly against our ear-drums. A murmer of "Kamfersdam!" ran down the lines ; a moment later came the shriek of the shell and the dull roar of the gun. As the clatter of the flying fragments ceased, the first bars of the "Dead March" sounded out of the darkness in front and the long column moved forward. Treachery must have carried the news of our errand across the veldt for as we marched through the deserted streets one by one the enemy's guns awoke. In the darkness under the eucalyptus trees of the cemetery we listened to the voice of the venerable Archdeacon of Kimberley reciting the words of the burial service, while against the distant flashes the lines of men around appeared and disappeared. So amid the wailing shells and the boom of many guns, we took farewell of the American civilian where genius had been the main-stay of our defence." And truly no better leave-taking could such a hero desire.

COTTONSEED AS FOOD.

THE question of the food supply is an ever present one, and its interest never stales. It becomes especially interesting in view of the horrible disclosures made with regard to the American meat packing traffic. The world, in realising, as most people in America and Europe are doing,—and probably not a few in India—that they have frequently consumed tinned food which pleased the palate, but which was full of unwholesome germs, naturally turns in the direction of the possibilities of getting other varieties of food to take the place of that which they have now for ever foresworn. That other varieties of food are obtainable there can be little doubt. One of them, strange to say, is cotton-seed. Cotton-seed as food is not unknown, but so far its use has been almost entirely confined to domestic animals. Now Professor Connell, at a meeting of the Inter-States Cottonseed Crushers Association in America, has been advocating its use by hungry humans. "Who can assume the real value of a new breadstuff to humanity?" the Professor demanded. But at this stage we are concerned with ascertaining rather than assuming its real value. This much can be said for it at the outset, however—it is not deadly poisonous. The Professor distributed to his audience samples of cottonseed cake of his own baking, and it is understood that it was partaken of, though the basketfuls of crumbs were not numbered. But seriously, its wholesome qualities have been so far proved as to warrant the Food Reformers, for instance, in making further enquiries. Professor Connell's affirmation that his cake was pleasant to the palate, and entirely free from any objectionable taste or odour, was evidently not denied at the Atlanta meeting, as he was allowed to read his paper without interruption. Cottonseed meal, of course, is not intended to be used alone in bread-making. Pure cottonseed meal bread would closely resemble cheese, being over-rich in protein, and having no parallel in the world's food supplies. A combination, however, according to the Professor of cottonseed meal with other recognised breadstuffs will greatly enrich the flours and meals now in use while decreasing their cost to the consumers. Describing the origin, composition, and value of the cottonseed meal, Professor Connell said : "This golden product is safely wrapped by Dame Nature in a wooden cradle that we call the hull, and here in the womb of the plant, hermetically sealed with five water-proof coverings, there is elaborated the richest of all foodstuffs and breadstuff." Comparing its nutritive value with cornflour and corn-meal, he finds that cottonseed meal contains three times as much digestible protein as the highest grade of wheat flour. The previous speaker to Professor Connell at the Atlanta meeting unfortunately was emphasising the value of cottonseed as manure. The Professor's concluding hope in his paper was that the cottonseed crushing industry of the South would soon be announcing the actual discovery of 4,500,000 tons of a new breadstuff fit for human consumption. In that event the cottonseed available would exceed in value the wheat crop of the largest wheat-growing state.

ON BAD FARRIERY.

CONSIDERING with what docility, strenuousness and zeal the horse serves man in the daily round, it is almost a platitude to say that kindness to him should be inculcated on every possible occasion. It is not, therefore, our intention here to repeat the old formulas as to our treatment of the friend of man. But injury is oft done from want of thought as well as want of heart, and to none is that more applicable than to the horse. For instance, thousands of horses are hourly suffering grievous agonies from defective shoeing. This is a case in which the injury is entirely unpremitated, and therefore is repeated again and again. The prevalent abuses in shoeing arise chiefly from a rooted belief that no part of the foot-surface should come in contact with the ground. So the sole is pared until it "springs" to the touch—in other words, until the "quick" is almost exposed. The frog is cut down in the same manner, the angle at the heels is cut into and "opened up," having much the same effect as removing the keystone of an arch. The sensitive surface, thus deprived of its natural protection, being too tender to bear the horse's weight, must have an artificial covering ; so the foot is packed with tow steeped in Stockholm tar, and over it, nailed on under the shoe, is fitted a pad of leather, shaped so as to cover the whole ground-surface of the foot, the effect of which is to soften the tissues by preventing evaporation, and thus, if possible, still further increasing the already excessive tenderness of frog and sole. The shoe is usually twice or three times as heavy as it need be—often weighing 7lbs.,—is generally raised 2in. or 2 1/2in. above the ground by calkins (iron heels) and toepieces, depriving the frog of the pressure necessary to stimulate local circulation, and throwing out of bearing not only the foot itself, but the limb above it and, indeed, the whole of the delicately balanced mechanism of the body, and producing that unhealthy atrophied condition and distorted action so painfully obvious among heavy draught horses. The finishing touch is given by rasping about an eighth of an inch off the whole outer surface of the wall all round and finally polishing it with sandpaper, the result being to deprive the wall of its necessary supply of grease and to render it dry and brittle. Few people have any idea of the cruelty which this bad shoeing involves. Shoeing a horse is a surgical operation that requires a scientific and technical training, which in these days of civilisation should be made compulsory by law, in the same way as the registration by examination of doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, chemists and plumbers.

MAJOR SHEA, 15th Lancers, has been appointed a Professor at the Indian Staff College.

A SALUTE of thirty-one guns was fired in Simla on Friday in honour of King Haakon's coronation.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is staying in camp at Narkhanda until the end of the month.

IT is unlikely that the Viceroy's Legislative Council will meet at Simla until August, as there is no business of pressing importance awaiting disposal.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, arrives at Bangalore to-day from Ootacamund and remains till Saturday.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Western Command, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Poona, and proceeded to England by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer, Egypt. Two salutes of 17 guns each were fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General commanding.

DURING the late Amir's reign some of the more turbulent leaders in Ningrahar, west of Jellalabad, were exiled to Afghan Turkistan. They are now apparently anxious to return, and the tribesmen have forwarded a petition to Kabul praying that their wishes may be granted. The Amir, in pursuance of his settled policy towards refugees who undertake to be of good behaviour, has notified that they may be allowed to return and settle again in their villages.

THE "Tribune" understands that Sir James Blyth, of Blythwood, Stansted, Essex and 33 Portland Place, W., is about to be elevated to the peerage. Sir James Blyth is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. He takes a keen interest in farming, and his services to agriculture have been recognised not only in Great Britain but throughout Europe. He is President of a great number of Agricultural Societies.

WE reproduced from the Colombo papers a few days ago the news that Second-Lieutenant Daniel R. Davidson, R. G. A., had shot himself on board the P. and O. s. s. Ceylon on the 5th instant between Singapore and Colombo. We are now glad to learn from the "Statesman" that the information was erroneous, Lieutenant Davidson, being at present on duty at Plymouth. How so serious and regretable a mistake occurred is as yet unexplained.

THE only point definitely settled with reference to the Agricultural Institute at Coimbatore is that the buildings shall be pushed forward as quickly as possible during the current year. The Secretary of State is to send out a Principal and an Agricultural Chemist for the Institute, and until the arrival of the former, it has been decided not to lay down any definite plan of operation. No information is available as to the probable date of the arrival of these officers from England.

SEVERAL rubber treating machines are to be put up before long at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, Ceylon. Three sets of machinery have already been arranged for, connected with washing, rolling and preserving rubber, and fans for curing houses. The new engine for running the machinery is a Nonpareil, says the "Ceylon Observer", which consumes oil and water combined. Its second test was made on Saturday last. The engine house has not yet been completed, but the work is well in hand.

A LARGELY attended Public Meeting was held at Rangoon on the 17th instant, a correspondent writes, at the invitation of the Directors of the new venture known as the Madras Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Mr. V. N. Sivaya, M. A., Attorney-at-law, presided, and there were several speeches in English and Hindustani. The meeting had been called to make an appeal to the Madras and other communities to take shares in the Madras Steam Navigation Co., a new Swadeshi concern.

MR C. RUSTOMJEE, C. S. who is to officiate for a month in the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, will be the first Parsi Jude of a High Court. When will the Allahabad Court gets its style and title changed to correspond with the name of its jurisdiction? The alteration will require an Act of Parliament, we believe so we may have to wait till another High Court is being created when the opportunity might be taken to insert a clause effecting the change. But although the Punjab incessantly prays for a High Court there is no present sign of the prayer being granted.

PRESENT-DAY ANARCHY.

Disclosures of an Expert.

To the freedom of her laws England unquestionably owes the large number of Anarchists whom she harbours within her borders. Anarchism is not a plant of native growth. Thus expressed himself an expert, who for many years, has watched the Anarchist movement not only in this country but in foreign capitals. A representative of "The Daily Telegraph" conversed with him upon the latest developments of the movement with special reference to the existence of the propaganda of Anarchy in this country. Continuing, this gentleman remarked that the same liberal laws which invite the entry of Anarchism from abroad, are altogether adverse to its nurture at home. It is an exotic, and it not unnaturally flourishes most luxuriantly—beneath the surface, of course—in London, not only because of the vast size of the metropolis and the comparative ease with which a fugitive may lose his identity here but also on account of its convenience of access from the Continent.

Yet it is not only in London that Anarchism haunts the by-ways of life, turning night into day. There are Anarchist clubs dotted all over the country. Every large centre of population contains them. In Leeds Anarchism has more votaries than most people are aware of ; in Hull the movement is stronger still; and it will doubtless shock the good people of Glasgow to learn that not only Anarchism but Nihilism has a firm foothold in their midst. Hull occupies rather a unique position in the Anarchist propaganda. Nearly all the incendiary printed matter which finds its way from the Continent into this country enters by Hull, and, as one would expect from the large shipping trade carried on between Hull and Hamburg, much the greater proportion of this literature is in the German tongue. But the point to be borne in mind, in the opinion of this expert, is that the Anarchists in our midst are nearly all of foreign nationality ; and we shall doubtless continue to have them with us, he says, so long as our laws do not confer upon our police those powers of expulsion which the authorities of other countries enjoy and enforce. With us expulsion may only follow upon the commission of an offence; on the Continent a suspect or undesirable is liable to be summoned before the local Commissary of Police and be giving a few hours' notice to leave the country, without reason assigned.

There is a common delusion that your ordinary anarchist is a poor starveling creature, who lapses into the infamous ways of his class for lack of ability to earn a living otherwise. That is not so. The Anarchist may not be a wealthy man, but, on the other hand, he is not poor in the ordinary acceptation of the term. As a rule, he is a skilled workman, who is able to earn good wages at his calling, but who, instead of spending them on himself and his belongings, prefers to devote them to a cause that is steeped in innocent blood. Just to take an instance or two from our own criminal annals. Martial Bourdin, the handsome young French anarchist who was blown to pieces by his own bomb near Greenwich Observatory in February, 1894, was a well-to-do working tailor, who had £13 in his pockets when he met his untimely end. Again the Italian Battola, one of the four men sentenced in connection with the Walsall Anarchist plot in 1892, was a first-rate shoemaker who earned good money at his trade. To the extent of his means, the anarchist gives ungrudgingly and unselfishly on behalf of the propaganda. Money is raised freely on demand, and no questions are asked. The intimation that the money is wanted for serious purposes is sufficient.

Flamboyant stories of Anarchist plots hatched on a grand scale are, in the opinion of the expert already quoted, the merest fancy. They belong to the realms of French comic opera. The anarchist is much too astute a person to indulge in any such folly. He may be vain and boastful. He is rarely prouder than when he imagines the police are shadowing him—one must be important to be shadowed—but he knows the value of keeping his mind to himself. When real business is meant, only two or three persons are "in the know." To reverse the Shakespearian phrase, anarchy works not in battalions, but by single spies. The most serious crimes by which anarchy has startled and appealed humanity, have never been planned in detail at largely-attended councils ; they have nearly always been the outcome of individual initiative. Naturally, the fewer the people who know the details of a plot, the fewer there are to give the game away should the scheme miscarry. Of course, anarchists do talk, just like other people who have a cause at heart. They have their recognised meeting places, and plenty of them in London. A hotel which is within easy walking distance of Piccadilly-circus is a great centre of the brotherhood. But the speeches made, inflammatory and revolutionary though they be, are simply so much froth, so much blowing off of steam, so far as the hatching of plots is concerned. The oratory consists for the most part of violent tirades against law and order in every form, designed to strengthen the faith of disciples and inspire them to further effort for the advance of the cause. Apart from these large gatherings, the usual method of carrying on the propaganda is to rent a dwelling-house in some side street, and convert it to the purposes of a club for the discussion and dissemination of anarchist principles. Ostensibly it is a working men's club ; but the police know better. The authorities, in fact, lose no opportunity of keeping the anarchist fraternity under observation. Some years ago, for example, one of their number was buried in Tooting Cemetery, and addresses were delivered at the grave by Louise Michel and a number of others. The emissaries of Scotland Yard were among the mourners, for the purpose simply of ascertaining who were present.

Considerable as are the forces of Anarchism in this country, and in London particularly, there was a time, about fifteen years ago, says our informant, when they were much stronger and more dangerous. It could not be said then, as it can now, that foreigners had a monopoly of the diabolic work. Unfortunately, Englishmen at that time were involved in the movement to some extent, having been caught in the revolutionary wave which then seemed to sweep over Europe. The famous Walsall trial, in March, 1892, did a great deal to undermine the force of Anarchical's influence in this country. The London police were at work on that case for months before any arrests took place. It was known to the authorities that an extensive scheme for the manufacture of bombs was afoot, and that London and Walsall were closely associated in the movement ; but the difficulty was to select the fittest psychological moment for police intervention. At last one of the men concerned was pounced upon in London one night on his return from Walsall, and was politely invited to step into a police-station in the Tottenham-court-road district. The authorities had hoped that the man might be caught red-handed with one of the bombs in his possession. They found instead a bottle containing chloroform enough to despatch or stupefy 100 people at least. The discovery of the chloroform was highly significant, for it represented a separate phase of the scheme. The idea was to use the chloroform for stupefying well-to-do men returning home from their clubs at night, in order that they might be robbed, to replenish the coffers of the conspirators. The premises in Walsall which had been under the observation of the police for so long were raided next morning, several arrests were made, and what was of not less importance, a large amount of incriminating evidence as to the bomb-manufacturing business was obtained. Four men out of the six put on trial at the Salford Assizes were sent to penal servitude—three for ten years and the fourth for five years. Battola was an Italian, Cailes a Frenchman, and Charles and Deakin were Englishmen. The trial produced a most salutary effect upon the bomb-making brotherhood ; it proved, what had never occurred to them, that the mere possession of explosives, with evil intent, was a crime. They had erroneously assumed that nothing could touch them so long as they injured no one.

Another episode that went far, says our informant, to break the back of serious anarchism in London was the famous raid by the police upon the Autonomie Club in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, on the night in February, 1894, after Bourdin was blown to pieces by his own bomb in the vicinity of Greenwich Observatory. The Autonomie Club was at that time the resort of probably the most dangerous gang of men in Europe.

(Concluded on page 6)

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the Gresham Life Assurance Company, Limited, of which Messrs. Croft, Mody and Company are the Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon have issued their 57th annual report up to 31st of December last, this being also the end of the quinquennial period. The report states that during the year, 5,817 policies have been issued, assuring an amount of £1,775,206. 760 proposals for £272,035 have been declined. The new premiums of assurances completed amounted to £77,259 9s. 6d.

The amount of £128,795 3s. 8d. has been received as purchase-money for immediate and deferred life annuities and £55 5s. 5d. by way of periodical payments of the first year in respect of deferred and contingent life annuities. The annuity policies issued represent an annual payment by the Society of £14,263.

The income of the Society derived from premiums, interest and rents amounted to £1 360,556 18s 6d.

The claims on life policies were within the actuarial estimate and with bonuses amounted to £46 819 17s. 8d. The claims on endowments maturing by age or expiration of term amounted to £285,432 1s. 2d. 161 annuitants have died, releasing the Society from annuities amounting to £3,119 15s. 10d. The charge upon the Society for the surrender of policies (including loans written off in respect of policies which had lapsed) was £32,171 10s. 6d. As a result of the operations of the last year the funds of the Society have been increased by £310 247 2s. 5. The assets as appearing in the balance sheet amount to £9,318 943 7s. 1d. The Investment Reserve Account stands at £70 000. The life expenses amounted to 19 56 per cent. of the premium income.

This being the end of the Quinquennial period, the directors now deal with the valuation of the assurance and annuity contracts in force on the 31st December, 1905. The result of the valuation are fully stated in the report of the Actuary, which is as follows :—

In accordance with the requirements of The Life Assurance Companies, Acts, 1870 and 1872 and with section 94 of the Laws and Regulations of the Society, I have made a careful and detailed valuation of the assurance and annuity contracts as at 31st December, 1905. On that date there were 77,070 policies in force assuring (with bonus additions) the sum of £23,896,740, and an annual payment under annuity contracts of £172,969 per annum.

The net premiums employed give effect to the initial and procuration expenses which form a special charge upon the premiums received during the first year, with the corresponding diminution in the pressure of expense on the renewal premiums. By the system adopted, a positive reserve has been made for every policy on the books.

The surplus arising on the valuation is £300,752.

But for the changes which have been introduced by adopting a more stringent basis of valuation and by reserving in the balance-sheet in full for announced claims, this surplus would have been over £400 000.

The directors declare as divisable surplus the sum of £245,000, after providing for the payment of interest to the shareholders, in accordance with the Society's laws and regulations, and after setting aside a further sum of £50,000 to be applied (in presence of their expressed policy) in still further strengthening the basis of the next valuation. Ninety per cent. of this divisible surplus will be converted into a reversionary sum and applied in augmentation of the amounts assured under the various classes of participating policies in proportion to their estimated contribution to profits during the Quinquennium. The usual options will be allowed to the policy-holders in selecting the mode in which their bonus may be applied, but subject in all respects to the condition of their contracts and to the regulations of the Society, as stated in the notices to be issued when the requisite calculations in detail have been completed by the Actuary.

At the ordinary general meeting, Mr. William Thornthwaite (the chairman) said: In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I propose to deal with the figures of the quinquennium as a whole, rather than with those of the past year alone, as those are before you and speak for themselves. Taking together, therefore, the figures of the past 5 years, I find we have issued 27,000 policies, assuring over £9,000 000, we have received the very large amount of £3,000 000 in premia, £500,000 in purchase of annuities, and £1 500,000 from other sources of income. On the other side of the account, we have paid to policy-holders upwards of £1,500,000, I am glad to say that the mortality is well below the expectancy throughout the period. While our interest-producing assets have been increased by over £1,500 000, our unproductive assets comprising agents balances and outstanding premiums, have been reduced by no less than £37 000. Referring to the present valuation, I would deal with it from two points of view—the financial and the actuarial. In respect of the former each separate investment has been most carefully valued, and, notwithstanding the generally low prices at which many first-class securities stood on December 31st, I am glad to say that the total market prices considerably exceed the ledger figures, thus leaving the investment reserve fund of £70,000 entirely to the good. Turning next to the actuarial results of the valuation, I would refer to a few remarks I made the general meeting after our last valuation, in 1901, and I find, I then said, "The present tendency of life offices, is to strengthen their bases of valuation, and several offices, in taking this course, have recently refrained from dividing profits. I think that experience has shown that when the funds have been so strengthened the results have been eminently satisfactory. I confidently appeal to those interested, not only in the present but in the future of the society, to exercise a little forbearance, and I feel sure that the ultimate result will be of the greatest benefit to all concerned." I ask you: Does not our improved position as this the next following valuation already justify these remarks? Let me first allude to the strengthening we have effected. Half-way through the quinquennium we provided for the inclusion in our liabilities of all claims for the year of which notice had reached the society before December 31st, instead of only those which had been formally admitted for payment. I notice that an office of considerably older standing has followed our example much more recently. The position of the Gresham in this respect cannot be rendered more perfect, and it means that a liability of £25,000 has been provided for, and we are, therefore, the stronger by that amount.

Referring to the actuary's report of 1901, it will be found that he valued the endowment assurances on the Hm. table, which is more stringent than that previously used. He also states that some of the annuities are now valued entirely on a three-and-a-half per cent. rate. This strengthening naturally indicates the desire and intention of the directors to also reduce the rate (at present 3 1-2 per cent.) used in the valuation of the assurance contracts. With the society's unique opportunities for investment, I see no reason why for years to come we should not earn at least 4 per cent. From our invested funds, and a margin of one half per cent. between this and the valuation rate—or 3 1-2 per cent.—is considered by many authorities to be sufficient for actuarial stability and for profits. Besides providing £25 000 for the announced claims, the actuary has employed £80,000 partly in adopting the Hm. mortality table for endowment assurances and the three-and-a-half per cent. rate for all annuities, but principally in strengthening the general basis of valuation. The directors out of the £300 000 which has been certified by the actuary to be the surplus of the quinquennium, have appropriated a further £50,000 making a total strengthening of our bases and reserves by upwards of £150,000, and finally leaving the society with a surplus of £250,000. In accordance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the 5 per cent. to be paid to shareholders during the next five years on the amounts paid up on their shares has also to be provided for and this leaves a net divisible surplus of £245,000. In pursuance of the regulations, 10 per cent. of this amount will be allotted to the policy-holders and converted into reversionary additions to the sums assured. Mr. Scott and the other offices have worked very hard to produce such a good result, and I think that Mr. Justican has been fortunate in being able to certify the largest surplus the society has ever declared, and after the most stringent valuation to which it has been subjected.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an application for revision made by Ruttonjee Dinshahjee, who was convicted by Mr. A. B. Pradhan, First Class Magistrate of Mandvi, District Surat, of breach of condition of licence in allowing a person, whose name was not registered, to sell toddy (clause c of section 45 of the Bombay Abkari Act,) and was fined Rs. 15, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was a holder of a licence to top date trees and sell toddy in a shop at Regama in the Mandvi Taluka. He broke the conditions of the licence by allowing one Hatlo to sell toddy without having registered his name as his servant to sell the toddy; by causing him to use a false measure to the customers, that is less than the standard measure; and by demanding more money than that allowed in the licence. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships rejected the application, the petition being absent.

THE SECOND COURT.

Some Of The Dresses.

AT Buckingham Palace on June 1, the King and Queen held their second Court of this year. It was an affair of great brilliance, and kept society well together until the eve of Whitsun. The Queen was attired in unrelieved black. The rich blue of the ribbon of the Garter, and the flash of diamonds and shimmer of pearls, gave to her Majesty's costume, its fitting air of regal magnificence. Many jewelled badges of Orders were fastened on the left side of the bodice. The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady in Waiting, as well as the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, also in Waiting, were all attired in black. The Royal circle was not a large one, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia having been absent from it. Prince and Princess Christian and their daughters were present, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein wearing an ivory-white satin train over a dress of satin veiled with gold-wrought chiffon, and with beautiful antique Brussels lace.

The Marchioness of Normanby wore a soft, harmonious, and graceful gown of rips corn-coloured Angoline silk. The lace, draped upon it over chiffon matching the dress in shade, was exquisite point de Gaze. Over the gown fell a train of ivory white miroir velvet, upon which large choux of maize tulle were placed and trails of tea roses. Very beautiful ruby and diamond ornaments went delightfully with the costume. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava's Empire dress was of white tulle, embroidered with pale green fern leaves and diamond jewelling. The train of lame silk, pale green shot with silver, went admirably with it, a lining of palest rose colour giving it a charming glow of warmer colour. Lady Dufferin and Ava wore diamond and pearl ornaments.

The Countess of Northbrook, who was presented on accession to the title, wore an exceptionally beautiful and distinguished-looking train and dress all in the palest and softest possible shade of grey. The dress of satin was embroidered with silver and veiled with superb old rose point lace. The train of velvet was lined with gathered chiffon, and was bordered with rose point lace. Similar lace fell over the shoulders, and at the end of the train were large clusters of roses in silver and oxidised tissue. Lace was also seen falling like a hood half under the train near the shoulders. A magnificent diamond tiara necklet and corsage ornaments were worn. The Countess of Cassilis had an Empire dress of white satin, with awreath of roses raised in satin round berthe andhem. The train of ivory-white chiffon was cleverly draped with a sawl of lace finest Brussels appliqué falling in cascades to either side and trespering to a point in the centre. The Countess of Dartmouth attended and presented her daughter-in-law Viscountess Lewisham. Her ladyship wore a silver grey satin gown veiled with tulle, embroidered with lines of diamond jewelling in a leaf designs. Under these lines on the bodice a broad band of pale mauve satin ribbon was passed. The sleeves, falling in short points, were wrought with diamond jewelling. The train of a darker shade of grey velvet was trimmed with a graduated ruche of grey tulle. Lady Lewisham wore her wedding dress of white satin and chiffon beautifully embroidered and with a white satin train. The Ladies Joan and Dorothy Legge also attended dressed alike in charming picture frocks of white mousseline de soie with chiffon flounces caught with knots of pale bule ribbon, on which was a leaf embroidery of satin and gold pink tissue, with some pale green foliage executed in silk. The train of pale grey-green velvet was lined with pink. Countess Waldegrave was attired in black. Her dress of mousseline de soie was bordered with a deep applique of black velvet, the rest of the gown being embellished with a fine design of raised chenille. On the bodice and on the train were grouds of little diamond buckles. The trains of ivory-white satin were lined with chiffon and trimmed down one side with tulle and blue ribbon. Lady Frances Ryder, who was presented by her mother, wore a white satin chiffon gown, showered with diamante, and softened with undulating ruches of tule and soft satin ribbons. The train of flowered silk was ruched with tulle to correspond with the dress. Lady Methuen was dressed with great distinction in white net, wrought in dull and burnished silver and pearls in a Louis Seize tattles work with trailing flowers. There was a deep bulb of silver tissue and a cluster of mimalson carnations gave colour to the bodice. The train of ivory moire, was lined with satin, and trimmed inside with diamente net. Lady Knaresbrough presented on elevation to the peerage wore a white chiffon dress with insertion of fine lines between pasts and silver embroideries. The train of mauve satin was lined with mauve chiffon, and fastened on the one shoulder with a diamond ornament, from which fell a long diamond rope. Diamond ornaments were worn and a superb Goodyear bouquet of white and cattleya orchids tied with pale marve ribbon was carried.

Lady Brougham and Vaux's cream-colored satin gown was lined with old rose-coloured silk, which glowed softly through. It was embroidered in Louis Seize style with a gold thread-basket from which sprang jewelled flowers in early Italian style. At the hem was a thick ruche of satin ribbon. The train, of cream-coloured satin, was embroidered with baskets of flowers, smaller as they neared the shoulders. It was lined with cloth of gold. Lady Margaret Douglas had a dress of pale blue net, with a deep folded bulb of silver tissue and a pointed berthe embroidered with diamonds and trimmed with pale pink roses. The train, of grey brocade, was lined with silver and trimmed with roses.

The Countess of Kenmare presented two daughters, and was attired in white satin having a deep hem bordered with gold tissue round the skirt and also round the train, which was of satin with a raised design of rose foliage in gold veined with black on it. The bodice, softened with lace, was finished with one gold rose on the left side. Lady Dorothy Browne's dress was of dewdropped net, embroidered with knots of silver, forming the waistband and berthe. The train, of white satin was crimed with dewdropped tulle Baroness Anthony de Worms wore a yellow satin gown, trimmed with beautiful Italian lace, caught with a cluster of gold roses. The train of white satin, was veiled first with yellow chiffon, then with silver-flecked net, while it was trimmed with Italian point lace and gold roses.

Lady Farquhar, who presented her eldest daughter Mrs. S. Lane, on her marriage, wore a dress of palest Parma mauve satin, which was softened with chiffon and almost entirely veiled with deftly draped and matchlessly fine point de gaze lace. The train of satin of darker in shade, of the same colour, was also almost entirely covered with the lace, held at intervals with groups of shaded mauve orchids. Diamond tiara necklet and stars were worn. Mrs. Sydney Lane, of Wykeham Abbey, Yorks, wore a silver-grey satin gown which embroidered with crystal and opal in long tapering lines. The train of silver grey satin was lined with cloth of silver, embroidered similarly to the skirt, but in Empire design. Diamonds and pearls were worn. Lady Swinnerton Dyer's was a beautiful gown of white chiffon and white and silver net, veiled with fine black Brussels tulle, on which was an applique of Alencon lace. Round the hem was a ruche of pink roses, while there was a waistband of pale pastel blue. A black velvet train was worn, lined with Pompadour chene silk, draped becomingly from the shoulders and waist. Fine diamond and pearl ornaments were worn. Lady Lockyer's charming gown of white tulle, veiled with Brussels lace caught with pearl and opal embroidery, was worn under a train of Empire green velvet, lined with white satin and trimmed with two veils of lace held by antique paste buckles. Diamonds and emeralds were the jewels worn.

LONDON TINNING FIRMS.

Result of an Unexpected Visit.

MR. ROBERT EMDALE, who has had large experience in the tinning business in England and in the Colonies, writes to the "Daily Mail":—

"Is it not advisable that we should remedy the disgusting conditions that obtain among most of the packers here at home? I do not hesitate to say that there are but two or at the most three of our London meat-packing firms whose preserved foods—ham, tongue, chicken, soups, paste, etc.—I would buy, much less eat.

To investigate this sweeping charge a "Daily Mail" representative called upon several of the largest firms in the trade.

"Will you let me go now through your meat-preserving department?" he asked Mr. Blackwell, of Crosse and Blackwell. The suggestion was instantly adopted, although the visit was absolutely unexpected. A thorough inspection was then made, the result showing complete cleanliness of premises, utensils, and workers, and the soundness and wholesome quality of the meat packed. Four samples of tinned goods, selected at random, were tested—pressed beef, sliced tongue, galantine of chicken and tongue, and brawn. They were all delicious to the taste and attractive to the eye. M. P. Lecomte, for fifteen years chef with Lord Rothschild, holds a similar position with this firm. The test was convincing as to cleanliness of method and soundness of material.

At two large packing firms, whose output of tinned food is very considerable, the "Daily Mail" representative was refused admission—one postponing the visit to a more convenient season, the other flatly refusing to have anything whatever to do; with any newspaper whatever.

WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP.

Successful Launch of the new Gigantic Cunarder.

PERFECT success and excellent auguries attended the launch at Clydebank of the Cunard turbine steamer Lusitania, which is the largest vessel in the world, and will be, it is expected, the fastest that has yet crossed the Atlantic.

Brilliant sunshine prevailed, and the yard of the builders, Messrs. John Brown and Company, and both banks of the Clyde were crowded with spectators. Special platforms had been erected for the launching ceremony and for the accommodation of six hundred guests who had been specially invited.

Among those present were Mary Lady Inverclyde, wife of the late chairman of the Cunard Company, to whose enterprise was largely due the inception of the Lusitania, Lord and Lady Inverclyde, Lord and Lady Overtoun, Sir Charles M'Laren, M. P., Mr. William Watson, chairman, and Sir William B. Ferwood, deputy chairman of the company, the Hon. C. A. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons. Sir John Durston, engineer-in-chief of the British Navy, Sir William Arrol, the Bishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of Ripon, Rear-Admiral Bearcroft, Sir William White, and representatives of Russian, Spanish, and Japanese navies.

CHRISTEND AND AFLOAT.

The christening ceremony was performed by Mary Lady Inverclyde, and after a few moments of hesitation the great vessel glided down the ways and took the water in the most natural manner, amid tremendous cheering. Contrary to expectation she threw up no great wave, and the people on the opposite shore, who had been warned of possible danger, were not at all inconvenienced.

The Lusitania was quickly taken in tow by four powerful tugs, and she disappeared in the direction of the builders' fitting-out basin, where she will receive her machinery.

Lady Inverclyde was presented with a handsome piece of jewellery, and the invited guests then proceeded to the moulding loft of the establishment, which had been transformed into a decorated banqueting saloon.

The chair was taken by Sir Charles M'Laren, deputy-chairman of John Brown and Co. Proposing the health of the ship and her owners, he said the Cunard Company had undoubtedly placed themselves far in advance of any shipowning firm in the world. The importance of their enterprise was so fully recognized by the Government that they had largely assisted in financing the undertaking. The Lusitania was in effect, or might be made with slight alterations, the fastest and most powerful cruiser in the world.

COST A MILLION AND A QUARTER.

The Atlantic record for size and speed is taken from the Germans by the new Cunarder. She is expected to attain a speed of 25 knots per hour, which will reduce the passage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook to 4 1-2 days. The first cost of the vessel is estimated as no less than £1,250,000, while insurance, maintenance, depreciation, and other charges are put down as £20,000 per month. The cost of running the vessel on a voyage to New York and back will be not much less than £20,000.

Including the hold, there are nine decks on the ship. The upper decks are being arranged for 550 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1,300 third-class passengers. Taking the crew at 800, the personnel of the ship will be brought up to 3,150. The space allowed for each passenger is more than 50 per cent greater than in preceding Atlantic liners, and dining arrangements will be greatly in advance of any in existing ships. Two passenger lifts are provided, and there will be a complete telephone and electric-bell installation with central bureau.

FEUD OF THE KIRKS.

Commission's Ruling on the Mission Funds.

An important announcement on June 5 marks the progress which is being made by the Commission appointed under the Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, which enacted that such commission shall allocate between the Free Church and the United Free Church the property declared by the Act in such manner as appears fair and equitable having regard all the circumstances of the case.

The commissioner have now sent to the agents of the Churches draft orders of allocation dealing with foreign mission funds, and with the training colleges at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

The opinion is expressed that all real property and funds specially destined by donors or in due course of administration to particular missions carried on by the Free Church before 1900, and by the United Free Church since that date, should be allocated to the United Free Church, and that allocation of funds given or bequeathed generally for foreign missions, and not otherwise especially appropriated to any particular mission, must be reserved.

The training colleges are allocated to the United Free Church under the condition that in the event of the colleges or any of them being so transferred to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, the price, if any, which may be received by the United Free Church in respect of such transference shall be subject to the allocation of the Commissioners in terms of the Act, and the United Free Church shall be accountable for the same accordingly

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-one hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naupada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Naupada	3	3	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	9	9	103
Same date last year	7	12	105

SMALL-POX.

Attacks. nil. Death, nil.

CHOLERA.

Attacks. 5. Deaths. 7.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty, four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naupada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Naupada	4	4	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	19
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	10	12	106
Same date last year	5	15	97
Total plague deaths to date	133,361		197,276

CHOLERA.

Attacks. 8. Deaths. 9.

AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Portsmouth, on June 2, the marriage took place of Lieut. Henry G. L. Oliphant, R. N., his Majesty's ship Renown, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Lawrence Oliphant, in command of the Home District, and Lady Oliphant, and Miss Ruth Barry, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir H. D Barry, C. V. O., and Lady Barry Superintendent's House, his Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth. There were six bridesmaids. The reception held at the Admiral-Superintendent's house, Portsmouth, was largely attended.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

PRESENCE of mind is always an asset; it is specially valuable in presence of danger such as springs from the presence of men intent upon murder. This was never better exemplified than when a gang of men set out to take the life of Mazzini. He got to hear of their project. All the precautions he took was to get ready a store of very excellent cigars. The ruffians presently appeared at his address. Come in, gentlemen, he said, and produced his cigars. To each man he handed one. Taken aback at their reception, they seemed abashed and confused. I know that you came to kill me, he said. Why do you not proceed to your task? This was too much for even this bloodthirsty deputation; they could not kill the man whose cigars they were smoking and who invited them to carry out their task. Muttering some excuse for having interrupted his studies, they shuffled out of the room, and troubled him no more.

Each man has his own method with would-be assassins. With Napoleon it was the eye which counted. While he was visiting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, one of the Duke's retainers made up his mind to slay him. He had so frequently heard the great man denounced as the curse of Europe that he felt impelled to seize the chance to destroy him. He was a common soldier at the time, and had to do sentry-go in one of the corridors of the palace along which Napoleon passed. He put his finger to the trigger as the Duke, accompanied by Napoleon, drew in sight. He aimed for Napoleon's heart; Napoleon saw him. He said nothing, but simply fixed his eagle eye upon the youth. The latter seemed spell bound. He let the musket fall with a crash to the floor of the stone corridor; he felt, he said, as if he must have swooned. Napoleon took no further notice—said no word; passed upon his way as if nothing had happened. That one flashing glance had saved his life. He knew its effect and value.

A recent escapade at Oxford shows that youth still means to have its way, as much as when Lord Rosebery quitted the university without a degree rather than give up his racing-stud and as when a party of undergraduates impersonated an African potentate and his suite at Cambridge not long ago. Spirits run as high at the public schools, though the mischievous ones be younger. When the fiat went forth against tandem-driving, who should appear driving a tandem through the college in full sight of the masters, on their way to chambers, but a fellow with huge whiskers, with a tiger in livery perched up behind. Driver and tiger wore Etonians and were never discovered.

There is a good story of an Eton boy who was reported to Keate for keeping a badger in his room. The terrible head read the offender a lesson more in sorrow than in anger. The boy began to hope. After all he was not going to be birched, he thought. But the master continued his sorrowful harangue. If you do not mend your ways you will live unrespected and die unregretted. There he paused for a moment to glance at the mournful victim. The latter looked the personification of penitence, when Keate suddenly wound up: I have no opinion of a boy who keeps a badger,—give me another birch!

Some of Mr. Andrew Lang's verse in old-time manner might, a contemporary asserts, have deceived even Scott. Those most capable of innocent deceit are themselves not proof against impostures. Scott deceived us more than we always remember. Needing a quotation for a chapter heading, and John Ballantyne being unable to find it. Why, Johnnie, he said I believe I can make a motto sooner than you will find one and forthwith dashed off one of his own. And from that time, whenever memory failed to suggest an appropriate epigraph, Buck hart tells us, he had recurse to his own imagination, and declared it Anon or Old Play.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

This is one of his quatrains styled Anon and a constant puzzle to the literary student.

Theosophists held their third annual congress here in Paris this week. Colonel Olcott, the venerable president and founder of the Theosophical Society, had come from Madras on purpose to preside and in his opening address gave some remarkable figures, showing that in little more than a quarter of a century the Theosophical Society has spread into forty-four countries from the Arctic Circle in the North to the most Southern part of new Zealand. Members were there from India and America, from Spain, from Italy, from Germany, from Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and from Russia—men and women of all languages and of all shades of opinion and of creed. Papers were read on religion folklore, philosophy, art, and science, and there was an exhibition of paintings by members of the society a concert and—for even Theosophists may be allowed their lighter moods—an evening party and an excursion down the Seine to the woods of Meudon. Perhaps the most interesting novelty suggested at the congress was a proposition made for the adoption of Esperanto as the official language of theosophy.

The Zulus account for their origin, says a correspondent of The Country Gentleman by a story of a talking elephant, who fed upon children. He met a woman laden with an axe and bundle of faggots, accompanied by her child. Seeing the elephant, she guessed his intention, and pleaded: Spare my child, oh elephant! The elephant refused. Then said the mother, if this evil must happen, swallow me too, oh elephant! So the elephant swallowed mother and child, and they found themselves with all the other children who were eaten previously. By and by the child grew hungry, and the mother lit a fire with her faggots. She then with her axe, cut away the elephants flash, cooked it, and they ate. As the fire burned its great heat filled the elephant with pain and he ran, and ran and ran till they felt the thunder of hoofs racing over hill and valley. At length, exhausted, he dropped down dead. Using her axe, the mother chopped and chopped until she made an opening in the elephant's side. After this, they crept out, and became a new nation in a new country,

Epsom race week tempts a reference to an old-time patroness of Epsom sport. Though Mrs. Sarah Mapp the Duchess of Epsom, lived in the early days of the eighteenth century, her ways were the ways of a very modern miss, as a female bone-setter she achieved fame and riches; as a lady sportsman she retained the notoriety and spend the riches. She was probable the first woman who took enough interest in racing to spend her own money upon it. The plate of ten guineas which she gave to be run for at the Epsom Races may appear insignificant beside our ten thousand pounds stakes, but it was worthy of comes in her day. Unfortunately she lived long enough to regret these sporting gifts. A piper of the period tells us that she died miserably poor—so poor, indeed, that the parish was forced to bury her.

An elderly lady who had, during the course of a somewhat eventful life, buried four husbands encountered at the gates of the cemetery where they reposed an old, but timid, lover whom she had not seen for years. She took him inside and showed him—not without a feeling of pride—the well-kept tombstones of her former lords and masters. "Ah! James," she remarked feelingly, "you might have been lying there to-day if you had only had a little more courage.

Deeply impressed recently by an address given at Brighton on the evils of smoking, a young minister rose and said that that morning he had had a present of 100 cigars; one of them he had smoked, but he now determined to go home and throw the rest into the fire. Thereupon a Baptist minister rose, and said that he meant to accompany his reverend brother. "My intention," he added, is to issue the ninety and nine.

Muchnow, the Russian giant who is 9ft. 3in. in height, who had to embark for new York refused to leave his carriage and had to be carried on board by 20 stalwart sailors. We understand that his reason for not wishing to go aboard was that he was a long-shore-man and not a sailor.

IN EITHER CASE.

[" Dr. Reich attributes as much significance to the silence as to the words of Plato. "—Reviewer in THE TRIBUNE.]

I, too, can make a claim
To be among the great,
And add a glory to a name,
To Wisdom consecrate;
Though there may be,
My fame to see,
Two thousand years to wait.

Scant praise I win, 'tis true,
In this commercial age,
When base and sordid strains run through
Art, Poetry, and Stage;
And paying schemes
Our nightly dreams
And waking thoughts engage.

Yet if my artless lays
Small recognition bring,
If with the echoes of my praise
No seats of learning ring,
A rare will rise
That yet shall prize
The songs I do not sing!

F. & C. OSLER.
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy of India.

Highest Grade Materials.

Expert European Supervision.



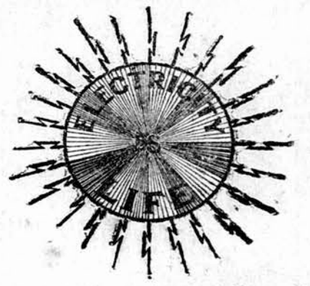
3381

Osler's Electric Light Fittings.

Osler's Fans with patent Aluminium Blades.

Estimates free on Application.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following :—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex-I am happy to say that I have been greatly in, debted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

ESTD. HILL'S 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR, and every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

GURRIMBHOY JAILALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

THE "FOURTH" AT ETON.

THE customary celebration of the Fourth of June, at Eton College, was postponed this year until June 6, on account of the date of the festival falling on Whit Monday. The occasion was one of special interest, as it was the first commemoration since the accession of the present head master, the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton. To this circumstance, as well as to the delightful weather that favoured the celebration, was no doubt due to the exceptionally large attendance at the college. Upper School was thronged from floor to ceiling at noon for the speeches, and so interested was the audience that nearly all remained to the end of the recital, which occupied an hour and three-quarters. Of the 17 items in the programme, the scenes from Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost" secured the largest amout of applause. Marsden, K.S. as the Professor of Philosophy, and Cockburn as the bourgeois, entered thoroughly into the spirit of Moliere's comedy and the quarrel between the professors was so well acted that it provoked enthusiastic applause. Marsden was again prominent in Love's Labour's Lost as the King, but Shaw-Stewart, K. S. as Sir Nathaniel the Curate, Huxley, K. S., as Holofernes, and Gold as the Constable were worthy supporters. There were two selections from this play, the first, including the second scene from Act IV. and the first, from Act V. forming the concluding item of Part I. of the programme; while the second scene of Act V. brought the speeches to a conclusion. The passage from the Birds of Aristophanes mightily amused the audience, the half-dozen characters, of whom four were King's Scholars, playing well together the mechanical gaat squeaking not too frequently. The "Trial" scene from "Pickwick" also found a place in the programme, Laffan, K. S. as Justice Stareleigh being evidently destined for judicial honours. In his recitation of Grattan's address to the Irish Parliament Laffan was not quite so successful though he began well. Of other single recitations, Fletcher, K. S., gave Wolsey's speech to to Cromwell "Henry VIII.") with much feeling, especially the final well-known words. Cockburn rendered the passage from Tacitus describing the death of Agricola with good effect, and a word of praise is due to Marsden K. S. for his interpretation of the address of Medea to her children.

After luncheon, the playing fields were thronged with visitors during the match between the first and second elevens of new College, Oxford, and Eton, the latter being captained by C. E. Harfield and an excellent programme of music was provided by the 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards. Absence in School Yard subsequently drew visitors in that direction until the hour arrived for the procession of boats from the Brocas rather later than usual. Although this time-honoured function is somewhat shorn of its former attractions both sides of the river were densely crowded with spectators and the scene from the starting-point with the tender glow of the sinking sun lighting up the castle in the background, was as unique as it was picturesque. There were 10 boats in the procession, the Monarch (10-oar) leading. Fireworks on Romney Island brought the festivities to a conclusion.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE "Indian Field" has received the following particulars:—Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 300 sovs, with 1,500sovs, in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20sovs, each, h ft; the second to receive 300sovs and the third 100sovs out of the stakes; seven furlongs and 165 yards. 53 entries—Closed 22nd May.

Mr Reid Walker's br c Dinneford, by Dinna Forget—Gracie, Madden ... 1
Mr D J Jardine's King Charles, by Righthway—Cysaria, Robins ... 2
Mr Lionel Robinson's b c Roseate Dawn, by Enthusiast—Honeydew, Maher ... 3
Sir E Vincent's b c Rievaulx, by St Angelo—Queen of the Dale ... 0
Mr W Dunne's b c Earls Mor, by Desmon —Weeping Ash ... 0
Mr J B Joel's ch c Rivilious, by Ravensbury—Gabrielle 0
Duke of Devonshire's br f Commune, by Common—Jersey ... 0
His Majesty's b c Coxcomb, by Kilcock—Gaiety ... 0
Mr G Parrott's b g Truffle De Perigord, by Perigord—Bit of a Devil ... 0
Mr George Faber's b c Fincastle, by Blairfinde—Sby Lady ... 0
Sir John Thursby's ch c Standen, by St Angelo—Gravity 0
Lord Dalmeney's b c Ritchie, by Bialfl de—Incomo ... 0
Mons M Ephrussi's b c Brat, by Brio—Bayaders ... 0
Mr F Cobb's b g Morny, by Cherry Tree—Won by Waiting ... 0
Lord Rosebery's b f Amitie, by Chaleroux—La Sagesse ... 0
Mr F S Barnard's b c Kaffir Chief, by Raeburn—Isgonda 0
Sir E Cassel's ch c Albert Hall, by Amphion—Alberdine 0
Mr A Stedall's b g Kolo, by Matchmaker—Kloon ... 0
Duke of Westminster's b f Eagerose, by Eager—Last of the Queen's ... 0
Mr Joen Corlett's b g Let go the Painter, by Velasquez—Torpedo Catcher ... 0
Mr P Neike's b g Snatch, by Eager—Salop ... 0
Mr T S Watt's b f Sweet Rosalind, by Soliman—Tops ... 0

(Winner trained by Doyle.)

Betting:—100 to 15 each agst Dinneford and King Charles, 60 14 Roseate Dawn.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

A special telegram to the "Indian Field" gives the following particulars:—The Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 20sovs, each, 10 ft, and 5sovs, only if declared by Tuesday, 12th June with 2,000sovs, added; second to receive 500sovs and the third 200sovs; one round, starting at the distance post. 2 miles.

Mr W M G Singer's ch m Pradella by Tarporley, Madden ... 1
Mr G J Newton's br c Outbreak, by Le Var—Disruption, Walkington ... 2
Mr David Faber's b h Saltpetre, by St Simon—Bilow, Lynham ... 3
Lord Harewood's ch c Banana, by Sainton—Zenana ... 0
Lord Carnarvon's b f Marifacea, by Martagon—Flutters ... 0
Mr J Buchanan's ch c Golden Measure, by Florizel II—Fairy Gold ... 0
Lord Derby's br f Gourd, by Persimmon—Canterbury Pilgrim ... 0
Mr L Robinson's b c Challenger, by Isinglass—Meddlesome ... 0
Mr H T L Young's br c Tronic, by Grand Duke—Lady Raeburn ... 0
Sir E Vincent's br f Renaissance, by St Serf—Rinovata .. 0
Lord Cholmondeley's b h Alderman, by Isinglass—Butterfly ... 0
Mr G Quinn's br c Thec, by The Rush—Charity Girl ... 0
Mr N J Wood's b f Wainbloom by Galleazzo—Furze Bush ... 0
Mr Imber's b h Sandboy, by Ravensbury—Sand Beast ... 0
Mr Sol Joel's b c St Denis, by St Simon—Brooch ... 0
Mr J Joel's b c Pure Crystal by Isinglass—La Vierage ... 0
Lord Rosebery's ch f Cats Cradle, by St Frusquin—Catriona ... 0
Mr G Faber's b f Mountain Rose, by Galleazzo—Rose Gules ... 0
Mr G Miller's ch g Merry Andrew by Xury—Merry Foot. 0
Lord Howard de Walden's b c Isle of Ely by Isinglass—Galinne ... 0
Mr W Hall Walker's b f Gondolette by Loved One—Dongola ... 0
Mr L de Rothschild's ch g Bowery, by Common—Rosamonde ... 0

(Winner trained by A Taylor.)

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Gourd, 100 to 8 Pradella, 100 to 6 Saltpetre, 10 to 1 Outbreak.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, June 25.

154 Strength—No 5599 Vol H Gillespie, F Coy having left the station is struck off the strength of the Corps

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907:—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In June 1907 Bengal	49,50,000	56,94,100	7,44,100	....
In May 1906 Bombay	4,00,000	1,87,500	....	2,12,500
Total	5?,50,000	58,91,600	5,31,600	....

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay, 1906-07

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
To end of June 1906 Bengal	1,48,50,000	1,69,16,200	20,66,200	....
To end of May 1906 Bombay	6,00,000	3,94,500	....	2,05,500
Total	1,54,50,000	1,73,10,700	18,60,700	....

THE will of Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K. C. S. I., aged 73, of 28, Campden House-court, Kensington, W., late of the Bombay Civil Service, member of the Council of the Secretary of State, and before that successively director of Public Instruction in India, political agent in Kathiawar, Commissioner of Sind, acting Governor of Bombay and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has been proved at £34,526.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The depression has left the mainland, having passed over Karachi into the Arabian Sea. The winds accordingly are moderately high along the Guzarat coast.

The Bombay monsoon is generally weaker, but has given high to moderate rain in Gujarat and Lower Sind.

The strength of the Bay monsoon is unchanged and there are suggestions of the formation of another depression at the head of the Bay.

On the Burma coast light to general rain has fallen and in the interior a few falls are reported, the chief amounts being Tavoy, two and a half inches, Lashio one, and Bhano six inches.

The skies are still moderately to heavily clouded, and in the coast districts the temperature generally is below normal, while in the interior it is normal or in excess.

In North-east India the rainfall has been confined to the northern districts with a few scattered falls elsewhere. The principal amounts are Dibrugarh one inch., Gauhati three and a half; Dhubri three; Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling and Dinajpur one and a half.

Clouds have increased considerably and the skies are now completely overcast, except in the southern districts.

The temperature has risen in moderate excess in the greater part of the area.

In the Central Sub-Himalayas light monsoon rainfall has occurred.

The skies have become practically clear in the Western Districts of the United Provinces, but in other parts they are still moderately to heavily clouded and in the extreme north light clouds have appeared.

The air has become hotter and drier in the United Provinces, while in the Punjab the temperature continues in large excess.

In Lower Sind and Gujarat there has been nearly general rain, but in Rajputana, West Central India and the Central Provinces only a few scattered falls are reported.

The chief amounts are Karachi one inch, Bhuj and Dwarka one and a half and Surat one inch.

The air has become damper in Sind and drier in Central India, the Central Provinces and Rajputana while in the two latter areas the clouds have diminished materially.

The temperature has fallen in Sind and Gujarat, but has risen in Central India and the Central Provinces.

On the West Coast the rainfall has been light and general and on the Circars coast light rain has appeared.

Bombay reports a fall of one and a half inches and Mercara and Mangalore 2 and Cochin one inch.

Clouds have increased on the Circars coast and has decreased on the West coast, while nearly general rain is probable on the Burma, Circars and West coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, North east India, Gujarat and Lower Sind. In the Western Sub-Himalayas some rain is possible.

The mail steamer reports fresh to strong monsoon winds up to sixty-seven degrees and after that slightly abnormal winds and passing rain squall.

Thus normal conditions prevailed up to within about four hundred miles from Bombay.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, Captain M. England, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Antwerp reports having experienced strong monsoon. The same Company's steamer Mutira, Captain J O'Sullivan arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, encountered strong W S W winds hard squalls of wind and rain with heavy sea. The steamer Loasa Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on 23rd instant from Karachi, met with high sea, with moderate wind and rain squalls.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, Captain G N Ramage, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi reports having encountered hard gale and confused sea from Karachi to Due Head and then ordinary S W wind and swell.

The steamer Querimba Captain W B Smith which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon also very squally weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	10 54	0 72	10 40	11 29
Sunday 24th, June 1906	0 94	1 10	0 71	0 34
Total	10 98	19 82	11 11	11 63
Total fall to 24th June '05	0 61	1 29	1 29	0 68
Total fall to 24th June '04	17 86	18 18	19 29	13 90

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m 22nd to 6 a.m. 23rd June.

Inches. 0 Cents. 78

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Average hours.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, June to date.
Bushire 19th.	......	......	...	......	...	..	......	0'00	0'00
Jask	29'431	S	73	85'0	93'1	13	......	0'07	—0'01
Musca 19th	29'411	NNW	76	[illegible]	2 3	1	......	0 24	...
Aden 19th	......	......	...	......	9 '3	18	......	0'00	0'01
Lahore	29 495	Calm	53	85'8	103'	2	......	0'96	—0 13
Sirsa	29'50	Calm	32	85'1	107 8	2	......	0 48	—0'55
Delhi	29'495	SW	31	89'1	108	9	......	0'53	—1'00
Agra	29'491	SW	29	88'9	107'5	8	0'03	0'56	—0'61
Cawnpore	29'457	WSW	44	85'3	08'	1	0'78	0'89	—0'96
Allahabad	29'513	WSW	43	81.5	11'1	16	0 09	1'61	—1'12
Jhansi	29'540	WSW	66	93'2	109'3	15	......	0'54	—2 03
Jacobabad	29'48	SSE	48	85'1	10 8	4	......	0'00	+0,03
Karachi	29'339	ENE	75	83'8	95'9	16	......	0'05	—0'09
Jeypore	29'553	SW	49	85'	105'2	13	......	0 05	—1'31
Ajmere	29 560	S	67	85'5	109'9	0	0'08	3'18	+1'99
Deesa	29'514	SSE	67	74'9	10 '8	11	......	0'47	—0 40
Ahmedabad	29 539	SE	78	76'1	103'8	6	......	1'61	—2'07
Bhuj	29'45	SE	77	82 0	101 1	15	......	0'25	—0'74
Jamnagar	29'498	C	81	79 2	96'0	11	......	2'76	+0'46
Dwarka	29'474	SSW	79	85'3	09'3	15	......	0'53	...
Rajkot	29'513	S	89	75'	97'9	21	......	0'6	—0'23
Bhavnagar Para.	29'527	SW	74	75'5	95'1	6	......	4'50	+1'05
Veraval	29'549	SSW	84	81'3	86 6	10	......	2'08	—2'14
Neemuch	29 557	SSW	60	76'7	100'0	12	......	0'14	—0'59
Indore	29'618	SE	76	74'1	95'1	12	0'37	0'07	—1'47
Saugor	29'570	WSW	5	79'6	101'4	15	0'1	2'84	...
Jubbulpore	29 585	SW	56	8 '3	101'5	6	1'12	2'12	—1'47
Hoshangabad	29'582	SW	65	78'8	95'8	4	0'20	2'25	—1'01
Khandwa	29'603	SW	78	77'6	95'2	12	2'60	4'44	+2'49
Raipur	29'594	SW	7	76'9	102 2	11	1'25	1'97	—0'76
Nagpur	29'608	SW	80	80'5	1 1 3	17	3'73	5'54	+4'16
Amraoti	29 629	SW	89	74 8	90'7	15	3'29	4'95	+5'11
Akola	29 594	SW	77	75'9	95 0	9	0'24	2'95	—5'52
Surat	29'560	S	37	79'1	91'6	9	0'08	'76	—2'61
Malegaon	29 617	SSW	..	......	...	7	0'24	4'82	+0'33
Bombay	29 627	W	87	78'2	85'0	13	0'19	7 52	—1'57
Poona	29 701	WSW	78	70'4	85'5	12	1'99	8'97	+0'81
Ahmednagar.	29'675	SW	78	70'1	89 4	6	0'09	5 18	+5 44
Aurangabad	29 637	SW	0	72'7	87'8	9	0'05	6'61	+4'60
Sholapur	29'714	SW	76	73'5	85'2	20	0'08	2'2	—3'01
Ratnagiri	29'697	SSW	95	74'9	81'8	13	2'46	19'9	—1'63
Bijapur	29'715	WSW	83	99 7	88 9	16	......	4'12	+1'03
Belgaum	29'725	WSW	88	64'8	75'3	...	1'15	2'82	—3 03
Mormugoa	29'745	NNW	86	73 4	81'5	14	1'40	20'48	+2'56
Karwar	29'751	SW	85	72'5	80 6	9	1 43	19'11	—7'10
Mangalore	29'795	SSW	93	69'9	85'9	10	3 16	18'04	—8'63
Calicut	29'8 2	NNE	81	74'7	82'2	9	1'11	10'41	—15'65
Cochin	29'823	ENE	81	70'7	85'3	M	1'98	12'85	—7'85
Bangalore	29'799	SW	83	65'3	80'2	18	0'03	3'77	+1'30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29'699	W	79	73'7	87'3	11	0'05	5 98	+2,94
Masulipatam.	29'68	Calm	95	80'6	96'1	13	......	7'13	—3'79
Bellary	29'719	WSW	72	72'7	89'0	14	0'	5'12	+3'81
Cuddapa	29'7.5	NW	74	74'8	90 2	G	......	6'5	+4'20
Madras	29'708	W	63	78'5	90'5	1	......	2'34	+0 71
Coimbatore	29'772	SW	57	69'1	88'9	13	......	0'15	—1'11
Trichinopoly.	29'740	SW	48	79 8	95'1	11	......	2'42	+1 42
Nagapatam	29'727	W	79	75'0	95'9	11	......	2'20	+1'23
Colombo	29'820	SW	83	77'0	85'0	9	0'0	3 11	—3'65

In column Wind Rate per hour L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls;—I J H = (0'65) 6'56; G T H = 0'03 (5'69; St G H = 0'41 (4'60; C P = 0'19 (7'25)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places.

Winds are cyclonic in Gujarat and Lower Sind, while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Bengalore, Brjapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Deesa.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° in excess of normal at Allahabad and 5° to 13° in defect in Rajputana, over the greater part of Gujarat and at Indore, Saugor, Surat and Malegaon; minimum 5° in excess at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain.—Twenty-eight stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2'08" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Bombay, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka, Bhuj and Karachi.

Weather.—With a further rise of pressure the depression has considerably diminished in intensity but a small residual depression yet exists in about latitude 24° N. longitude 67 1-2° E, Weather is hence still somewhat unsettled and passing squalls of wind and rain are likely in lower Sind and Gujarat and on and off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts. Conditions are favourable for rain along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Bombay mails of 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 88 3-4 = —3-8
3 do. Rentes ... 97 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... 101 1-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 65 15-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 30 3-16 = —1-8
3 months hence ... 29 15-16 = —1-8
Spot in New York ... 65 1-4 = —1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25'16 1-2 = —1 2
Berlin ... 20'43 = + 1-4
New York Demand ... 4'85 1-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 1-2 per cent. = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 do = do
6 ... 3 1-4 do = do
3 ... Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-2 do = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 5-8 do = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 1-8 do = do
7 day market loans ... 2 1-2 do = + 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... 390,000
Gold to do ... 60,000

WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—quieter
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-4 J J done quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton market closed ... quiet
East Indian ... quiet
Manchester ... steady
Total sales ... 7,000
Spot ... 6'12
Egyptian F G F Brown ... 10 9-15 — 1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 700
Imports ... 3,000
Futures closed ... firm

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'85	5'81	5'71
+5	+3	+1
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'64	5'59	5'58
+1	+1	+1
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'58	5'59	5'60
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports ... 6,000
Do. last year ... 15,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
Do. do Continent ... 19,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10'90
Futures, month of July ... 10'35+2
Do ... Dec ... 10'47+4 } a
a Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 15-16
Futures month of July ... 10'90+5
Do. do. Aug ... 10'55+7
Tone at close ... steady

COTTON.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ... Bales. 31,000
" exports to Great Britain ... 15,000
" " Continent ... 3,000
Stock at U.S. ports ... 330,000
Stock at interior ports ... 222,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 22nd June 1906:—

Cotton ... 4,611 bales.
Wheat ... 9,694 cwts.
Linseed ... 1,268 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard ... 1,213 do
Gingelyseed ... 179 do
Poppyseed ... 2,034 do
Groundnut ... nil
Castorseed ... 1,769 do
Rice ... 3,195 ...
Myrabollams ... 832 do
Cottonseed ... 7,802 do
Mowraseed ... 141 do
Gram ... 4,575 do
Joowar ... 237 do
Maize ... nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 2,39,400
Gold Coin Rs. 72,583
Silver Bullion, Rs 1,45,928
9?2 Boxes of Mexican Dollars
489 bars of silver
Ex s s Caledonia from London

BOMBAY, JUNE 23.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.
Bank T. T. ... 1s. 4d. to 1-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 3 16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 163 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 3 4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 154 1-2
Shanghai 20 do ... 214 1-2
Japan 30 do ... 150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98 14
1st Settlement, 29th June ... 98'11
2nd do. 31st July ... 98 11

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st June. 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st June 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May 6 do.

SEEDS. Rs. a. p
LINSEED—Tone firm.
Ready ... 7 8 0
Forward ... Sept. ... 7 14 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 8 8 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ... 8 8 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.
Ready ... 8 5 0
Forward Sept ... 8 9 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.
Ready ... 37 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.
White Delhi ... 4 11 0
White Pessi ... 4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet but steady,
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales.
Imports ... 4,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'86	5'82	5'72
+1	+1	+1
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov	Nov.-Dec.
5'65	5'60	5'59
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'59	5'59	5'61
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with no change in quotations.

HIGH COURT.—June 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G Wand Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

230-92—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

286-61—Khunderao S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia Schhompp—Balkrish and M—Part heard

852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K —P F

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

520-0—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ratoji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

697 05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jathabha Nursey—Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

For Consent Decree

588-04—Mulji and D—Valley Mahomed and others vs Haji Ganny Haji Curim and another—M J and M Payne and Co

872-05—Mehta and D—T W Perrett vs L E Randle—Smetham B and N

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

758-05—Pestonji R and K—Nusservanji Cowasji Shroff and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others—Little and Co—W G and Co—Part heard

112-06—Kanga and P—Jeejeebhoy R Billimoria vs De Edulji Nasserwanjee Craigie L and O—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

206-08—Madhowji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and another vs Elie Beinoglow—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

Long Causes.

327-06—Chitnis M and W—Krishnarao Bhaskarji Rele vs Khoobchand Naredas—Ardesair—H D and Co

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's Reports

635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Aishabad widow and others—Bicknell M and R

89-62—Tyabjee—D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhai and other—Bicknell M and R—T and Co—L and Co

Long Causes

623-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Moogulbas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

315-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallee Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamides Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Hajibhoy Boga vs Dondoo Narsho and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE skull of a horse with the rudiments of a pair of horns on the forehead, which has recently been added to the collection in the hall of abnormalities in the South Kensington Museum, has an interesting bearing on the history of the equine race. It is the fourth specimen in the collection showing this peculiarity, and there are doubtless others in other museums. In all the four examples, the rudimentary horns are similar in form and position. Such rudimentary organs are usually considered to indicate that the individuals showing them are descended from ancestors possessing them in a fully developed form. But if we glance back at the supposed ancestors of the horse, from the four-toed Eohippus of the lower Eocene, to the one-toed Pliohippus of the Pliocene we find that they were all hornless. The horned ruminants, in fact, do not seem to have developed their appendages until after differentiation from the ancestors of the horse. These rudimentary horns, therefore, do not point to a horned ancestor, they must rather be taken as the indications of the possibility of a future race of horned horses. Had these horses with rudimentary horns been carefully selected by the breeder, and bred for this particular quality, such a breed would doubtlessly have been produced.

Why, then, it may be asked, has there not been developed a race of horned horses in nature? The horn is an obvious advantage in the struggle for existence as a weapon of offence and defence, and the necessary variations would doubtless be present. Natural selection has taken advantage of the horngrowing tendency in certain lines of descent, but not in that of the horse.

The improvement of the domestic races of plants and animals has not, as a rule, been a strictly scientific process. The breeder has pursued his way to practical success without much regard to the dictums of science, while the scientific student has too often disregarded the work of the breeder. Darwin in studying the origin of species was wont to seek light, as he expressed it, from the domestic breeder, and embodied his researches on the subject in his well-known work, Animals and Plants under Domestication. Since then much has been done by the practical man and much material is available for science. It would be in the interests both of theoretical science and the practical work of improving the domestic races of plants and animals if science and the breeder would henceforth work more in concert.

The various science colleges throughout the country, for example, might well devote some of the farm and garden land at their disposal to experiments in raising new varieties of plants and animals. Students of heredity, too, would do well to become practical breeders, and so accumulate material for their theories instead of relying upon the meagre and unscientific records of the practical man. A study of scientific principles, on the other hand, might indicate new and profitable lines of work for the breeder, and possibly point to shorter roads to success.

The remarkably successful work of Mr. Luther Burbank in California in rearing new varieties of plants is an illustration of what can be accomplished in this line without scientific training. And at the same time, this practical work has led to the accumulation of an enormous amount of material which should be of the greatest value to the investigator.

One of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most important commercially of Mr. Burbank's new plants is a large stoneless plum. The production of this desirable fruit was set about in a practical way. An almost stoneless, but very small, plum, too small to have any value as a fruit, had been known in France for a long time. Mr. Burbank procured a tree, and crossed it with one of the large American kind. Among the seedlings were some with large fruit and small stones. Those with the smallest stone were saved, and seedlings raised from them. Very large numbers were reared, and from them in every generation those with smaller and smaller stones were selected. At length a stoneless plum of good size and quality was produced.

In a similar way, it may be suggested, a seedless grape might be produced. A small seedless grape is already known, viz. the Greek fruit, from which the familiar currant is made. If this were crossed with some of our finer varieties, and careful selection practised a good seedless grape might be evolved in like manner.

A new method of preparing hydrogen which should be of advantage in filling balloons for military purposes has been explained to the French Academy by Professor Moissan. The material used is a new chemical compound discovered by M. Joubert, and said to be a sort of hydrate of calcium, although its exact composition has not yet been revealed. It is prepared by the action of metallic calcium on some metallic salt, and its commercial name is hydrolithe, that is water-stone. When water is added hydrogen is copiously evolved, one pound of the pure salt yielding 18 1 2 cubic feet of gas, and one pound of the commercial article rather more than 16 cubic feet. The smaller quantity of the material required to yeld a given amount of gas constitutes the great advantage of hydrolith over the usual zinc and sulphuric acid. For while to fill a field balloon of 17,657 cubic feet capacity some three tons of the latter requiring three waggons and six horses for its carriage are needed one ton of hydrolithe which can be conveyed in one two-horse waggon, will supply the same amount of gas.

An interesting exhibit was shown at the recent meeting of the British Ornithologists') Club, namely the eggs of the rosy gull (Rhodostethia Rosei). They were shown by Mr. H. E. Dresser, and are the first authentic specimens seen in this country. The eggs were found by Mr. S. A. Buturliss on the Kolyma river, in North-east Siberia.

An interesing contribution to the controversy as to whether birds possess the sense of smell or no, is afforded by a specimen recently shown at a meeting of the Zoological Society. This was a preparation of the skull of that curious wingless bird of New Zealand, the apteryx of science, the kiwi of the natives. It shows the olfactory region with large well-developed lobes, and this is held to indicate that the apteryx possesses a keen sense of smell. The specimen was shown by Mr. R. H. Bourne on behalf of Prof. C. Stewart.

The history of the recorded occurrences of that curious small-headed cetacean known as Sowerby's whale (Mesoplodon bidens), is an interesting one. Only 26 specimens are known to have been obtained, and nine of these are British. The first was taken off the coast of Elginshire in 1800, and the last off New Jersey last year. It was described by Sowerby in 1804, and hence known as Sowerby's whale, Some six species of Mesoplodon are known, and they are widely distributed, especially in the Southern hemisphere. They were abundant in Miocene and Pliocene times, and rolled and water-worn fragments of the rostrum of the skull are frequent in the Red Crag of Suffolk.

Of the many pertinent and urgent matters which suggest themselves for consideration this week, one cannot do better than choose the question of Medical Science and Military Strength, to quote the title of a letter by Mr. Brodrick in the "Times." Various testimonies have lately been forthcoming to the character of one of the most important factors in the amazing success of Japan as a military power. I began to preach what is now coming to be gradually recognised as the truth, from the day which war was declared and I even had the pleasure of buying Japanese stock at 70 and selling it at 93, simply because I had no choice but to believe that Japanese attention to military hygiene would turn the scale on land, many Cossacks notwithstanding says our writer. If Japan had lost as many men proportionately from typhoid and dysentery as we lost in South Africa, the war would probably have had a different termination, but whereas our medical officers were handicapped by having to face every species of blatant ignorance, based upon the doctrine of a most exalted General, that medical advice is a good thing—when it is asked for, the Japanese soldiers, as Sir Ian Hamilton has pointed out, were so well aware of the causes of these diseases that they would not accept water from the hospital attendants until after a series of cross questionsas to its history. Under conditions incredibly difficult, the Japanese reduced their constantly sick in war time to five per cent. Our own figure is twice as great. Says Mr. Brodrick, we are, therefore, paying for something like double the hospital accommodation, equipment, and personnel which is necessary. Even if suffering, death, and military efficiency could be put on one side, how long will the nation acquiesce in this vast waste of money?

The reader will doubtless say that he has heard all this before. He knows perfectly well that, if the infection of food by flies be allowed for, the drinking of infected water accounts for the overwhelming preponderance of the infectious diseases which decimate and far more than decimate, the military forces of a country that either ignores or merely tolerates science. He knows also, that the simple process of boiling, or if filtration. under certain conditions, suffices to ensure protection. He has heard, again, the explanation of the fact that the death-rate amongst members of Japanese navy wounded in battle was almost negligible. Lord Lister, it is true, is an Englishman, and not a Japanese; but how many warships or battalions or Grand Dukes his life-work was worth to the Japanese in the recent war it would be hard to say. When a naval battle was expected the sailors, one remembers, went below, had a bath with some antiseptic, put on sterilised underclothing—and, of course, under those conditions they were almost as good as bullet-proof. Unless a vital part was injured—and our vital parts are small and few—they had scarcely anything to fear.

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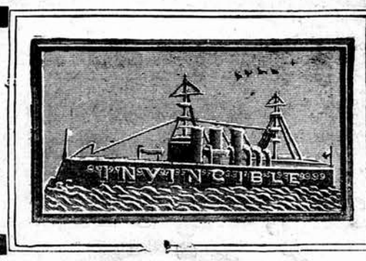
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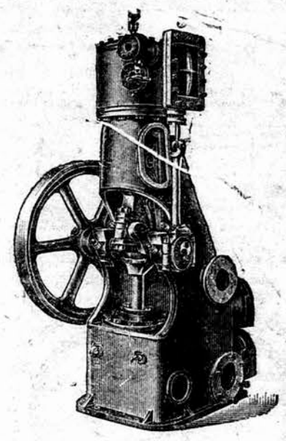
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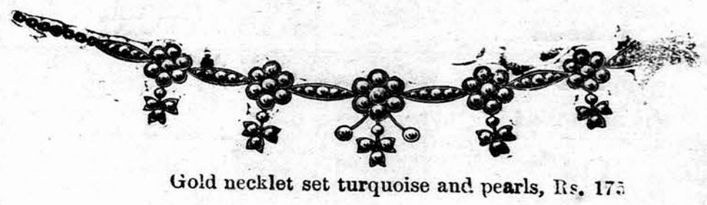
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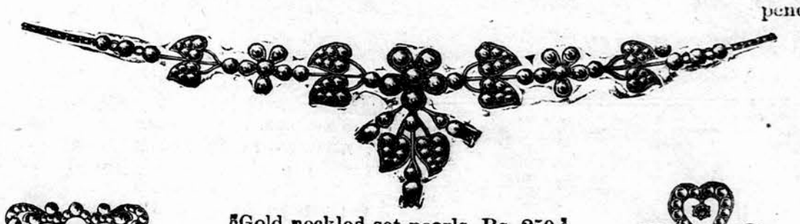
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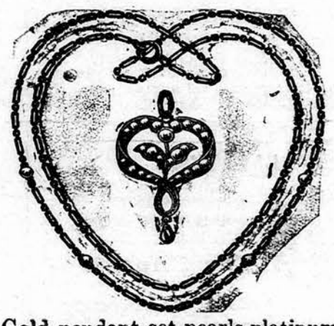
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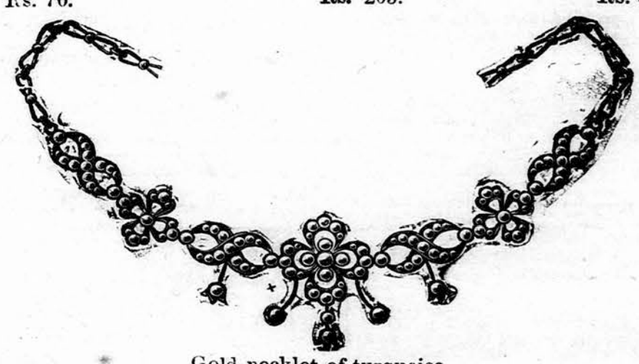
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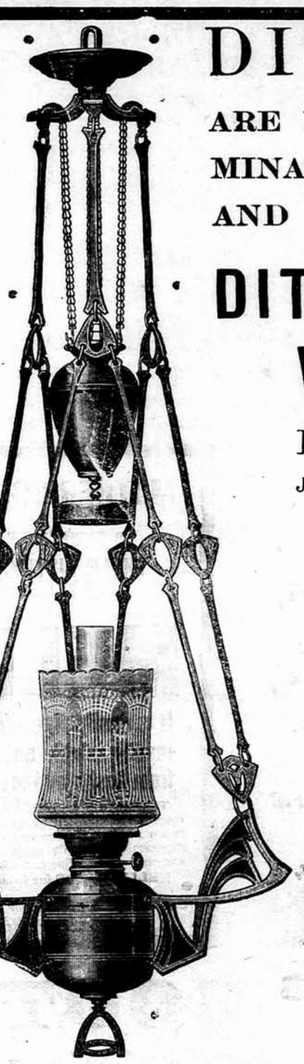
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